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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Free Bench: Should Judges Be Elective?

Public Seems Awakening to Dangers in Political Preferment

Some States Revolt

Bar Groups Seek New Ways for Selection, Mainly Through Appointment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 26—Because of the evils incident to political preferment and the lack of efficiency which the system of popular election imposes on judges who must from time to time face a reelection, many states are experimenting with different devices in the matter of selection of judges.

This, said Dean Robert L. Stearns of the University of Colorado law school, president of the Colorado State Bar Association, indicates an awakening of the public consciousness to a problem of general social concern.

Speaking before the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Missouri Bar Association and the regional meeting of the American Bar Association here recently, Dean Stearns described the revolts against elected judges in California, Ohio, Florida, and New Mexico. There is definitely observable, he said "a ferment of thought throughout the country concerning judicial selection."

Agitation in California

"Rapidly growing population and the increase in the amount of litigation resulted in a critical congestion of the processes of judicial administration in California several years ago. As a result of agitation voters now have before them a constitutional amendment providing that the Governor appoint judges to the supreme and appellate courts, when vacancies occur, subject to confirmation by a commission on qualifications. This commission consists of the chief justice of the supreme court, a justice of the district court of appeals and the attorney general."

Dean Stearns finds the most interesting phase of this plan to be the feature which requires the appointed judge at the next election to run without competition except as against his own judicial record. If not elected, the governor fills the resulting vacancy in the same way. The amendment provides that a majority of voters in each county may adopt the mode of selection for trial judges in that county.

Ohio Approves Plan

The Ohio Bar Association, by a majority of 209 to 72, last year approved a similar plan in relation to vacancies in the state Supreme Court. The Dade County Florida Bar Association has proposed the selection of judges other than Supreme Court judges by the chief justice of the Supreme Court, to be followed by confirmation of the other justices.

Lawyers in New Mexico for two years have been studying the present system and proposal for changing it, realizing that there is "nothing sacrosanct about it and that if it has outlived its period of usefulness, it might well now be amended."

"No nation has an ideal system of selecting judges," Dean Stearns said. "In England the selection is purely a political matter, yet the judges are very satisfactory because of the distinctive institution of the barrister class in England, because it would be politically unwise to pass over these qualified and well known men to choose men of inferior ability; because, too, salaries are adequate, and there is permanent tenure of office, with practically no promotions from a lower to a higher court.

No Political Judges in France

"In France, there is no politics in the original appointment of judges because the judicial department is a civil service which men enter in their youth as our young men enter the bar. But politics is the basis of the system. If a French judge desires promotion, he must keep in touch with those who have political power, for advancement depends not only upon his ability, but upon his standing with those in government authority who are politically selected.

"The elective system for judges obtains in only one other country than ours, Switzerland, and it has not always been the system there. The appointive system existed in all the original colonies, except Georgia. About 1830, however, a definite trend of sentiment for the popular election of judges swept over the country. Thirty-six states now elect their

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Landon Charges Roosevelt Is Dictator

10 Speeches in Eight Days in Four States Planned by Roosevelt

102 Electoral Votes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Eighty-three electoral votes in two states, New York and Pennsylvania—that is the stake of the final days of the presidential election, the objective that brings both President Roosevelt and Governor Landon for a final week of intensive campaigning in the East.

The paths of the two candidates crossed today for the first time since the two special trains met outside Grand Rapids, Mich., 10 days ago. Governor Landon arrived at Washington for the only time since his nomination, but paused only momentarily in the capital. His train went through the railroad yards on the outskirts of the District of Columbia. A crowd of several hundred were gathered at the small station, but the Governor did not appear.

Ten Roosevelt Speeches

President Roosevelt today dedicates a new chemistry building constructed with WPA funds at Howard University, a negro college here.

The President will make 10 speeches in eight days in this final drive before the election covering Pennsylvania (36 electoral votes), New Jersey (16), Delaware (3) and New York (47)—a total of 102 electoral votes, or approximately one-fifth of the total of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt leaves the capital tomorrow night on his final swing.

The President's final campaign program includes the following:

Leaves Washington on special train Tuesday night for Bayonne, N. J., where a government boat will carry him to Bedloe's Island Wednesday for a non-political address rededicating the Statue of Liberty on its fiftieth anniversary.

Thursday — Speeches at Wilkes-Barre, Penna., Harrisburg, Camden, N. J., and Wilmington, Del. The Wilkes-Barre speech will deal with labor, in conjunction with celebration of the anniversary of the birth of John Mitchell, first president of the United Mine Workers of America—the same mine workers who have contributed so liberally to Mr. Roosevelt's campaign chest.

Friday night there will be the "traditional" Roosevelt speech in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, a custom Mr. Roosevelt has followed in every presidential campaign he has participated in.

Campaign Talk 'Wasted Breath'?

By the Associated Press

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 26

A SWELLING flood of political oratory drew from Prof. Peter Odegard of Ohio State University recently the assertion that "it's all very interesting, but it has little effect on the result of an election."

"Most political campaigns are old-fashioned revival meetings," said Professor Odegard, nationally known as a lecturer and writer on political subjects. "They merely give voters a chance to reaffirm their political faith publicly."

He said elections usually are decided by a relatively small shifting vote, rather than the ballots of those who are targets for most of the propaganda shot out by candidates and their publicity staffs.

"That vote is swung by factors other than the amount and quality of the propaganda distributed by the opposing political candidates," he said.

New Deal Rule Based on Misery and Poverty, Governor States

Talks at Baltimore

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON GOVERNOR LANDON'S SPECIAL TRAIN IN THE EAST, Oct. 26—With the grim charge that President Roosevelt, acting with or controlled by a circle of advisers, is deliberately creating a dictatorship by means of misery, poverty and hopelessness which would result from deficit spending and deliberate inflation, Gov. Alfred M. Landon came to the Atlantic seaboard today for the last furious week of his campaign.

Speaking in the natural amphitheatre outside the old red-brick Mount Royal Station at Baltimore, Md., he condemned the planned economy; quoted the Democratic Digest, a publication of the Democratic National Committee, in advocacy of setting up the French Revolution's original guillotine in front of the Supreme Court building; and pictured President Roosevelt in the grip of a circle of advisers seeking to set up a foreign system of government in the United States.

Crowd Yells Approval

Rain at Baltimore kept the crowd down to between 3000 and 5000 persons, but their enthusiasm was great, and Governor Landon delivered his fighting speech with new fierceness. Yells of approval marked each charge against the New Deal.

At Wilmington, in usually Republican Delaware, another crowd came out for a back-platform speech. Large Maryland and Pennsylvania delegations were on the train, and the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Full texts of Governor Landon's addresses at Indianapolis and Baltimore: Pages 4 and 6.

Portugal Sees Soviet Plot For All-Red Spain

Reply on Nonintervention Accuses Russia of Fomenting War

Lists Moscow Aides

LISBON, Port., Oct. 26 (AP)—The fascist Spanish Government at Burgos announced today that Madrid had been completely isolated from the rest of Spain and would fall to the insurgent armies "within three to 10 days."

A communique, issued at Burgos, said that El Escorial, northwest of Madrid, and Aranjuez, to the southeast, both important railway terminals, had been encircled, cutting them off from Madrid.

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—A scheme to Sovietize the whole Iberian peninsula, including Spain and Portugal, was charged in the Portuguese reply to the Non-Intervention Committee, it was disclosed today.

The reply directly accused Russia of inciting the Spanish civil war and also charged the Soviet with attempting to plant the seeds of revolt in Portugal.

The Soviets were accused of sending 55 army officers to Barcelona in September and also secret agents.

The Portuguese charges, listed in a document of 21 pages, gave the names of reputed Soviet agitators, diplomats and soldiers, and specified cargoes of Russian arms and munitions alleged to be streaming into Spain.

The note denied Russian and Spanish charges that Portugal had aided the insurgents.

War Fomenting Charged

It charged that the Soviet was not interested in successfully applying the "Hands-off Spain" agreement, but sought to foment a war.

The Portuguese Foreign Minister, Admindo Monteiro, drafted Lisbon's note, which described the arrival in Barcelona last March of "Agitator Bela Kun, accompanied by Comrades Neumann, Janson, Riedel, Primac, Berzine and Losovski."

In detail, the note contended that the Spanish civil war was the result of Soviet meddling. It referred to the Comintern (communist international organization) in Moscow last February when, the Portuguese charged, plans were drawn up to Sovietize the Iberian peninsula.

Test of Revolutionary Welfare

A lengthy list of aims ascribed to the Comintern included one described as "provocation of war against Portugal as an experiment in revolutionary warfare."

The reply charged that the Soviets also purposed to undertake a revolution in Portugal in order to provide a base for attacking the fascist armies of Gen. Francisco Franco, leader of the Spanish insurgents, from the rear.

It charged that the arrival of Russian agitators at Barcelona was followed by large quantities of arms and other munitions in Russian ships, adding "almost all items in the plan were laid out by the Comintern a few months ago, and have been carried out in the part of Spain which the Government of Madrid rules."

Portugal declared that the Madrid Government was dominated by Marcel Rosenberg, the new Soviet Ambassador to Spain, "assisted by three assessors recognized for their revolutionary experience: Sokoline, Bondarenko and Winter." Mr. Winter, the Portuguese charged, was an expert on armaments.

Rebels capture vital rail link south of Madrid: Page 3.

Europe Faces Fascist Bloc With Italo-Reich Accord; Blow to Collective Security

New Balkan Moves

Blackened Section Shows Nations of Balkan League in Strategic Positions Around Bulgaria. Whole Group Is Shown in Relation to Italy and Germany

Mutual Problems Pooled in Berlin Agreement of Dictators

Russia Ruled Out Of Future Locarno

Germany Gets Commercial Advantage in Future of Ethiopia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 26—Europe today has a new diplomatic alignment. German-Italian co-operation has become a reality and the former "Stresa Front" has been destroyed once and for all. This is at least Berlin's conclusion from the statement of Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano to the press at Munich, that Germany and Italy had reached an understanding on vital European problems.

At the moment at any rate it is not intended that the two states should enter into a formal pact. Their agreement has been embodied in a protocol, said to contain no secret agreement, but the common policy on which the two states have agreed.

In Agreement

Italy and Germany are united, according to Count Ciano, in their general attitude toward Bolshevism, as well as events in present-day Spain, a new Western European Locarno League of Nations and toward Central European problems, especially that of the future of Austria.

Though Bolshevism and Soviet Russia are not expressly mentioned in Count Ciano's statement, the German alignment with Italy against Moscow is regarded by Germany as having been the outstanding issue. Great stress is laid here on the importance of the statement that the two countries intend to "defend with all their power the sacred inheritance of European civilization which was built on the great institutions of family and nation."

Italy was the first state to recognize Soviet Russia and Rome has long been on good terms with Moscow, and if she has now joined the ranks of anti-Bolshevik crusaders, which Germany desires to fashion into a united host under one leadership, it will be a considerable diplomatic triumph for Reichsführer Hitler.

Warning to Catalonia

Both Italy and Germany, as a logical sequence of their ideas on Bolshevism, now declare the insurgents in Spain to be the Government representative of the Spanish nation and a formal "de facto" recognition is expected to follow after the fall of Madrid.

In reaffirming the policy of nonintervention, it is made clear that Italy and Germany consider that other states must also be bound by a similar policy. This is held to be a diplomatic warning that any attempt by Russia to establish an independent soviet system in Catalonia would be opposed by Germany and Italy.

On the question of the Locarno, Count Ciano's statement is interpreted here as a sign that the two countries will adopt a stiffer attitude toward any new proposals which Britain may make following Belgium's new claim to neutrality.

The attitude of the two States toward the League of Nations naturally remains hostile.

On Central Europe

Of more immediate interest is the reference to friendly co-operation in Central Europe, which, it is announced, will be on the lines of the Rome Protocol of 1935 between Italy, Hungary and Austria and the Austro-German treaty of July 11, 1936.

While the exact meaning of this is uncertain, it is assumed here that German influence—economic as well as political—will increase greatly during the coming months in that region.

In some circles here it is even maintained that Italy is not particularly interested in Central Europe. As evidence are cited Premier Mussolini's words in 1934: "The historical objectives of Italy are two—namely in Asia and in Africa. South and east are two critical points which should sustain the interest and determination of Italians. North and west there is little or nothing."

In Berlin it is stated that Germany has asked no compensation from Italy for its formal recognition of Italy's Ethiopian Empire and for establishment of trade relations with it. But, if an agreement has really been reached with Italy over Central Europe it would certainly be a not small benefit to the Third Reich.

Whether the Italo-German agreement is to be based upon genuine regard or upon mere opportunism, both countries believe that they are impressing Paris and London with the possibilities of a National Socialist-Fascist combination. Already the German press is talking of a "new center and new crystalization point for rational co-operation in Europe." It has been proved anew in the opinion of the press that Germany's method of bilateral pacts is the only way out of the present chaos. The surprise expressed here is that France and England have not also seen the advantage of this method, which, to be successful, must also exclude Russia from all participation in European affairs.

Berlin accord: London awaits results: Page 3.

Balkan League's New Talks Believed Aimed at Bulgaria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Oct. 26—General staff representatives of the four states in the Balkan League are to meet here for the purpose of signing a new military agreement, it is officially announced.

Roumania, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey are the members of the league, ready to adopt a plan of action specifying what each army will do in case of need.

As for the "case of need" which the general staffs have in view, some observers here believe it is a possible assertion by force on the part of Bulgaria, of her long-standing claims for treaty revision.

Bulgarian Aspirations

Bulgaria is not a member of the League. Like Albania, also not a member, Bulgaria is surrounded by the states now meeting to conclude a military pact. A former ally of Germany in the World War, Bulgaria is believed in some quarters to be hopeful of an opening in the Balkans if Germany and its present associates take action in Europe.

If this interpretation is correct, the Balkan League armies are preparing to checkmate any eventual Bulgarian move in the event of the Reich taking action favorable to Bulgaria's aspirations.

In this line-up of potential opposing armies, critics of the Balkan Pact see justification for their pessimism when it was concluded in February of 1934. At that time many diplomats were disappointed in their hopes of a lasting Balkan accord when they learned that Bulgaria would not be a member of the league.

Open to Albania

Yet Bulgaria's absence is attributed by members of the League to Bulgaria's own policy. It is pointed out that the pact is open to signature by Bulgaria, as well as to Albania.

But beneath the surface there have been rumblings of secret agreement among the four framers of the pact. The aim of these secret terms is said to be that of actually excluding Bulgaria, while publicly holding the door open.

The pact itself, signed in Athens on Feb. 9, 1934, makes three main provisions. The first is for a mutual guarantee of frontiers among the signatories. The second is for consultation among the parties in the event of any development capable of affecting their interests as they are defined by the pact.

The third provision is odd in that it provides for the pact to come into effect upon signature, without waiting for ratification. Another feature is the limitation upon new members that they must be approved by the contracting parties.

Shortly after signature of the pact, reports circulated of a secret, "explanatory" protocol. In the interpretation placed by this protocol upon application of the pact, many observers saw important limitations upon its usefulness as a Balkan peace instrument.

In one direction, however, the secret terms worked in the interest of drawing Bulgaria into more harmonious relations with at least one of her Balkan neighbors. Yugoslavia retained the right to withdraw if the other three signatories should stand in the way of a Yugoslav-Bulgarian rapprochement. But while desirable for their mutual relations, this would in effect shatter the league formed under the pact.

Little Entente Sees Possible Pressure By Germany in Yugoslavia

VIENNA, Oct. 26 (AP)—Political circles in the Little Entente were concerned by the Italo-German agreement reached by Reichsführer Hitler in Germany in conversations with Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister.

In Belgrade it was thought that the Italo-German combination might exert pressure—probably economically—with the aim of preventing the entente's military and commercial consolidation.

The Little Entente countries are Yugoslavia, Czechoslavia and Roumania.

High Court to Rule On New Deal Law, Wagner Labor Act

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Two cases involving constitutionality of the Wagner Labor Relations Act were added today by the Supreme Court to the list of New Deal litigation awaiting a final decision.

In a brief announcement, the tribunal agreed to pass on challenges of the legislation filed by the Associated Press and by the Washington, Virginia & Maryland Coach Company.

The act was sustained by lower courts in both controversies.

The statute guarantees collective bargaining to labor and sets up a national labor relations board to settle industrial disputes.

Supreme Court attachés said arguments on the Wagner act probably would be heard in December. The arguments will follow those on an attack by the Virginian Railway on provisions of the railway labor act guaranteeing collective bargaining to railroad employees.

Further details of Supreme Court activity: Page 2.

Chemist Finds Research Builds New Industries in Test Tube

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 26—The automobile is only 10 per cent developed, the radio is about one day old, and the age of television is less than an hour, viewed in the light of existing knowledge by Dr. E. R. Weidlein, president-elect of the American Chemical Society in a recent address before the petroleum group of the society's Oklahoma section.

Transportation, said Dr. Weidlein, is just beginning to feel the effects of development. Modernization of homes offers the greatest industrial opportunity to research, natural science is establishing jobs for the nation's idle millions, while whole new industries are in the making in 1600 American laboratories where "romances" of natural science scarcely have begun.

Sees Continuous Advance

"Scientific discovery is still in its infancy because many of the most common things around us are not yet fully understood," he declared. "Unless civilization utterly fails us and removes from the followers of science the means whereby research can be carried on, we may confidently anticipate a continual increase of our knowledge and power.

'The future safety and prosperity of the United States depends upon the wise and active prosecution of scientific research. The invention of a new machine or process may cut down the number of men needed to do a particular job but the advance of science means more jobs instead of fewer jobs in the end. This is because science creates whole new industries. This has been the whole philosophy behind the activities of some 1600 research laboratories in the United States.

"Scientific research has progressed beyond the point where it is chiefly concerned with the mechanical side of industry and the development of labor-saving machinery. The chief concern of scientific research today is the creation of new industries, new products, and new uses for old products.

Synthetic Dyestuffs Cited

"The synthetic production of ethyl alcohol is considered by some experts as important a step in the field of aliphatic chemistry as the production of synthetic indigo was in the field of aromatic chemistry. The displacement of natural dyestuffs, such as madder and indigo, by synthetic dyestuffs has been set up as an example of the menace of modern science.

"It would be interesting to know how much of the land formerly devoted to madder production in France has been turned to providing foodstuffs for the increased population in the French textile centers, owing to the increased impetus given the textile industry from cheap and diversified dyestuffs. Economics is still too much of a qualitative science to give accurate answers to such questions.

New Industry Launched

"In 1931, a new industry was started in Toledo, Ohio, to manufacture a new type of synthetic resin called 'plaskon.' If you will recall business conditions existing then, you will agree that it was not the most propitious moment to launch a new venture. Nevertheless, the sales for 1932 were more than six times those of 1931, which were quite satisfactory, and this business has increased approximately 50 per cent each year since then. A list of the uses for this novel material would occupy several pages. They range from tableware through buttons for women's dresses and radio cabinets to electrical fixtures."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Oct. 26

Truce—Maritime Workers Demand Action

The name "Harry" looms large on the Pacific coast at this moment, as two men by that name exercise momentous control over 37,000 maritime laborers, who may strike Wednesday. There is Harry Lundeberg, secretary of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, and Harry Bridges, president of the Pacific coast district of the International Longshoremen's Association. Whether the workers will strike Wednesday is likely to be announced tonight. Reports at this moment indicate that the workers are 90 per cent for the walkout. The shipowners are willing to continue the existing truce indefinitely, but Labor declares the owners show no signs of compromising, so the strike might as well be called.

The Pacific coast shipowners are concerned with the local demands for union preference and shorter hours, but above all, perhaps, they apprehend the broader designs of Harry Bridges. They fear that this capable Australian labor leader, with his powerful grip on Pacific coast maritime labor, will seek to extend this control around the coastline of the entire nation. Federal mediators stick to the job, hoping that election day will not find San Francisco strikebound.

Candidates—Contend for Vote of Large States

Governor Landon comes within sight of the Capitol in Washington as he rides along the Atlantic Seaboard to Baltimore. In Baltimore he scores the Administration for allegedly exploiting human misery and want to create a dictatorship. The nation is still digesting his foreign policy pronouncements, which he made before an enthusiastic crowd in Indianapolis Saturday night.

Governor Landon and President Roosevelt will drive this week for the 36 Pennsylvania and 47 New York electoral votes, and few commentators are rash enough to prophesy how those votes will fall. Later to-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Whom Do Trade Treaties Help?

GOVERNOR LANDON, campaigning at Minneapolis and Albuquerque, has asserted that the reciprocal trade treaties, as drafted by the Roosevelt Administration, have injured the interests of American farmers. Secretary Hull and President Roosevelt have contended otherwise. The question is debated by George N. Peek, former head of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, attacking the trade treaties, and Francis B. Sayre of the State Department, who helped make them, defends his handiwork.

A related question, "Has the Farm Program Caused Needless Hardship?" also will be debated in the Wednesday issue. Clifford R. Hope, Kansas Congressmah, says "Yes." H. R. Tolley, of the AAA, says "No."

—All in the Weekly Magazine Section on Wednesday

Cost of Smoke in U. S. Put at $500,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 26—Smoke in the air costs the United States $500,000,000 a year, L. B. Denning of Dallas, Texas, president of the American Gas Association, declared here today. He said that $140,000,000 of the total is the cost of spoiled merchandise and of cleaning buildings, and that the cost of smoke makes a little more than $4 a year for every man, woman and child.

Mr. Denning gave out the figures as his association began its eighteenth annual convention here. He held that gas was destined to preserve the nation's resources, eliminate the dirty air that has damaged health and destroyed property, remove coal, ash and oil trucks from congested streets and transform millions of dirty home cellars into clean livable quarters.

Economics in the Campaign

Tax Reform—Wanted: A National System—In Place of Present Mixture of Class, Invisible and Multiple Levies

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S financial editor is devoting this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis of service to the reader.

IN THE speech at Worcester Mr. Roosevelt came close to that appeal to class prejudice of which his opponents accuse him. His subject was taxation. Rightly he upheld the rule of "ability to pay" as fundamental in just taxation. But it is by no means the only rule. There are others which still remain to be realized before the United States can be said to have a sound tax system. To stress the one without mentioning the others puts the speech in the category of class appeals.

The American system is still deficient even in adherence to the canon of ability to pay. A few days after the Worcester speech, a very rich man passed on. He was one of the wealthiest men in the United States. And yet he was reputed to have kept his fortune in tax-exempt securities. He had an ample choice. An enormous amount of interest payable on federal, state, and local indebtedness is entirely exempt from both income tax and surtax. Tax exemption thus creates an island of immunity for the possessors of incomes subject to high surtaxes.

If it should be found that this gentleman never paid a nickel of income tax, progress might be made in effecting this reform. Tax reform seems to depend upon a high state of public feeling arising out of some such disclosure.

Herbert Spencer said that the American people did not indulge in righteous indignation. He would have changed his opinion if he had seen the United States during some of the recent senatorial investigations. One of them, it will be recalled, revealed the fact that J. P. Morgan and other rich men had paid no income tax in certain depression years.

There was nothing reprehensible about their conduct. It was the law that was at fault. They simply obeyed a noxious tax law which allowed them to deduct from their incomes capital losses on investments.

Nevertheless the howl that went up was directed at Mr. Morgan. In one of his early 1933 speeches Governor Landon told of a conservative friend of his who said that the news "made him see red." It should merely have made him a tax reformer—not only of this tax, which, violating the tax maxim of certainty of yield, deprived the Treasury of revenue when most required, but of taxation in general.

In conformance with the rule of ability to pay, income taxes are graduated according to income, the rate rising with the income. Now the taxes on corporations are likewise graduated. The President takes pride in this accomplishment as a further implementation of the doctrine of ability to pay. I do not see why.

Adam Smith Started It

A corporation is an impersonal entity owned by a varying number of individuals who are the ultimate taxpayers. Size of corporation income, therefore, tells us nothing at all about the ability to pay of the recipients of that income; for a big income corporation may be operated at a moderate level of profits by thousands of individuals in relatively humble circumstances, while a small corporation may yield fat profits to a few rich men. So that the admission of graduation to the levies on corporations may produce not justice, but rank injustice. As Governor Landon, in his Oklahoma speech, put it, "the little man [may be] penalized for the benefit of the big fellow."

Adam Smith is the great progenitor of what Mr. Roosevelt calls the American principle of ability to pay. In his "Wealth of Nations," however, he

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

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Removal of Slums Urged as Curb On Juvenile Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Formation of neighborhood associations to improve their own areas, rebuilding of slum areas on modern housing standards and the effective use of an urban land policy that includes zoning safeguards will greatly reduce juvenile delinquency in cities, Harland Bartholomew, consulting engineer of the City Plan Commission, told the St. Louis Council for Parent Education at its annual meeting.

Discussing "Life in the Neighborhood," Mr. Bartholomew exhibited maps of the city that showed the crime and delinquency in slum areas was seven times that of other neighborhoods.

Dr. John E. Anderson, child welfare director at the University of Minnesota and former chairman of the White House committee on the infant and the pre-school child, asserted that the modern child has overcome awkardness and self-consciousness through imitation of actresses and actors, becoming more polite and cultured than they were 20 years ago. He deplored the amount of space in the average film given over to exaggerated love interest.

Dr. Anderson declared the average child spends one-fourth more of his time listening to radio or watching movies than he does in regular school routine.

Cash Register Company Giving Christmas Bonus

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 24 (AP)—Approximately 6600 employees of the National Cash Register Co. learned today that the firm at Christmas time will pass out its first special bonus, in sums ranging from $25 to $35.

All workers on the pay roll for 30 days prior to Nov. 1 will be eligible, an announcement issued through the employees' council said.

Office and factory workers except executives and foremen will receive the gift, a basic $25, with one dollar added for each year of service to 10, or a maximum of $35.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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World Inspects the New 1937 Autos

American Models Are Cut in Weight and Lower to the Ground

Few Other Changes

"Down with weight," is the engineering password for this year's national automobile shows. As a result, that strong-armed aggressor—centrifugal force—has been dealt another crushing blow by the automobile industry.

Down with weight has a double-barreled meaning. First, hypoid gearing in rear axles has lowered centers of gravity by permitting engineers to lower weighty car bodies without sacrificing ground clearance at the differential. Second, a redistribution of metals, that is, the greater use of light metals where the heavier materials build up more than the required strength, has cut down weight where it is not needed.

Engineers call this "disposing the metal to better advantage." For one manufacturer, the redistribution of metals has resulted in models 250 pounds lighter than their 1936 predecessors, yet the cars are said to be roomier and larger.

There are few direct claims for increased power, although less weight is another way of saying "more power." It stands to reason that an engine will give quicker acceleration and better general performance pulling 2300 pounds than 2500 pounds.

Makes Handling Easier

Weight reduction adds up in the new cars to greater ease in handling while subtracting from body sway and the tendency to skid. Centrifugal force which helps to build up that costly and uncomfortable habit of overdriving is nothing more than weight that wants to keep going in a straight line when the driver insists upon turning to the left or right. Naturally, the greater the weight that insists on keeping to a straight line the harder it is to turn the car. And the more weight the engineer gets close to the ground, the less the tug away from center that sends the car into a rear-end spin or tries to tip it over on the corners.

But how to lower car bodies further—that was the unanswered question until many of the 25 manufacturers to be represented in the New York show, Nov. 11-18, turned this year to hypoid gears, pioneered by Packard. Bodies had already been dropped so low that passengers had to straddle a disagreeable hump which marked the course of the drive shaft from transmission to differential in many cars.

Differentials and rear axles were about as low as was advisable for ground clearance. Hypoid gears furnished the answer, dropping the contact (pion gears with ring gears) between the drive shaft and the rear axle to a point near the bottom instead of at the center of the differential, as in spiral-bevel gearing. Besides permitting bodies to be lowered, hypoid gears bring more gear teeth into contact which mean stronger propelling power and added strength of construction.

* * *

Nomadic America will welcome the extensive space to be allotted to trailers at all the automobile shows. Some 25 leading trailer manufacturers will exhibit at the New York display. They will occupy an entire floor and promise to demonstrate that rolling homes are much more than the fad that some persons are inclined to pass off as a jest.

Trailers have a growing utilitarian attraction, not only for the family man trying to escape the rent and tax-collector but chiefly for traveling salesmen, motion picture players, camera men, evangelists, political campaigners, traveling shows, vacationists, retired business men, and the many traveling business executives.

* * *

Oldsmobile is counting the days until its public announcement. Pontiac promises to come out of hiding on Nov. 4. Cadillac and La Salle on Nov. 6, followed by Chevrolet Nov. 7. While bearing a family resemblance this season, General Motors lines will look less like quintuplets.

Olds inaugurates a new General Motors policy of widening the differences in styling between the sixes and eights in the same make of cars. The Olds six will have a radiator shell of chrome horizontal bars; the eight will have a honeycombed type of grill. Both have longer wheelbases than the 115- and 121-inch models of 1936. Tail lights are mounted higher on the bodies and a third tail light is over the rear centered license socket.

The six has a 90-horsepower engine; the eight 100. Automatic gearshifting can be had as optional equipment in the eight, General Motors pioneering effort in this direction.

* * *

Will Ford go to hydraulic brakes? That is one of the hard-and-fast secrets of the fall season. The rumors were strong for a positive reply until the Lincoln zephyr came out with mechanical brakes. And the slogan is fast taking a grip in the Ford market: "As goes the zephyr—so goes the Ford." That slogan will apply somewhat this year in the designing of the new Fords.

* * *

A quick, flashing panorama of what can be expected in the 1937 cars is all that the observer gets before the public is officially let in on the secrets of construction. Some of these secrets are already out in the new models. Others are still in the offing. Here are some of them:

Automatic lighting in dashboard luggage compartments.

Automatic regulation of battery charging rates. When the battery is low, the generator automatically increases its energizing action and vice versa when the voltage is high.

Hydraulic brakes for almost the entire industry—two possible exceptions.

Narrower rear fenders and running boards—some disappearing altogether.

Higher and wider windshields.

Projectionless instrument boards, all controls being built in or recessed.

Seats that are adjustable up and down, as well as forward and backward.

Dome lights dropped to a point just above the rear windows for better distribution of light.

Notable gains in insulating bodies against the sound of the engine and street noises.

A third tail light centered on the rear luggage carrier.

* * *

Chryslers are here with a new six "Royal." The first impression of the new car is one of extreme length, the result of moving the engine forward and giving the radiator front a liberal barrel arc. The lengthy hood also furnishes more foot-room for the front compartment, recessed toe-room being provided for the driver.

Tops are lifted into a noticeable curve for greater head-room inside. In carrying the curve of the top down over the rear, the hump of the trunk is noticeably diminished without loss of luggage space.

Every instrument is recessed in the dashboard. Chrysler is one of the cars dropping the dome light to a point just over the rear windows. Rear mudguards have almost disappeared, the result of increasing body room. Automatic built-in defrosters are standard equipment on all lines. The new six will sell within whispering distance of $1000, it is said.

Auto Output Near Old-Time Figures

THE highest production rate since 1929, the last pre-depression year, is reported by the automobile industry in the United States. For the first nine months of the current year, production in trucks and passenger cars reached a total of 3,320,239, compared with 5,621,715 for the 12 months of the peak year 1929.

Since 1929 is generally considered by the industry as an abnormal year, it is possible that the production pace for 1936 may become the established index of normal business. On a nine months basis of 3,320,239 units for 1936, all other years since 1929 are dwarfed by comparison. Figures for these months in 1935 and 1934 were 2,875,304 and 2,384,014, respectively.

Registration of passenger cars seems headed for a total of about 3,500,000 units, as compared with 3,880,206 for the 1929 peak year.

British Exhibit Indicates Trend to Larger Cars and Custom Bodies

Italy Makes Midget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 26—The extent to which British motorists still like to have their motorcars "made to measure," has been seen at the Thirtieth International Motor Show, which concluded here at Olympia Oct. 24.

There were 39 coachwork builders' stands in the exhibition halls displaying their own special sleek fashions to be fitted to any chassis desired by a customer. This was one pointer to the amount of money Britain is ready to pay for luxury motoring.

There were other signs, too, that the luxury side of the industry is flourishing, or at all events preparing to flourish. At least 16 different exhibitors showed standard cars priced at £1000 or more. Top price was $15,000 and there was quite a wide selection to choose from at as high a price as $7500.

Two Causes Shown

Few concerns in the United States build automobiles selling at more than $5000. The big difference between the two countries cannot be accounted for solely on America's lower costs of production. Deductions are two—first, that many English people will still pay a high price for individualism and, second, that the degree of comfort in British standard models, though greatly improved, has not yet reached America's high standard.

The small British car which shows the greatest ingenuity in accommodating adults in a small space is the result of high horsepower tax and and higher gasoline costs—at present 37 cents a gallon. But tax has been cut 25 per cent and the most marked tendency toward bigger cars was seen at this year's show. The average horsepower for all cars exhibited was 20.7 which was appreciably larger than in recent years.

Many Nations Interested

The international character of the show was more pronounced than ever. The best automobile products of the United States, Canada, Germany, France, Italy and Britain were on view. Invitations to 4000 foreign dealers were issued and interpreters assisted visitors from more than 40 countries. An atmosphere of optimism prevailed. Motor firms had anticipated a bigger demand for the higher-priced cars with returning prosperity and buyers were justifying these calculations.

Lord Austin, one of Britain's biggest manufacturers, declared at the show that "business conditions in the motor industry have not been so settled for years and the progressive motorization of Great Britain as well as the Empire is now assured. There is no justification for thinking that the motor industry is experiencing boom conditions that are likely to suffer an early reaction."

Few Striking Changes

There are few striking innovations in mechanical developments for the coming season. But ingenious methods are being used to obtain greater chassis rigidity without increased weight. Independent springing is gradually being adopted. The V-type engine is becoming more popular. One British manufacturer showed a horizontally opposed four-cylinder engine, a type that is regarded by many technicians as offering great promise.

Increased safety is sought through better visibility for drivers and more reliable brakes. There is a welcome move in the silence campaign—sports cars are being brought into line, their owners, it is said, having realized that they can still look sporting without causing a nuisance to other people.

Italy Springs Surprise

Hitherto manufacturers have been in the hands of this type of owner who demanded what they called a "good crackling exhaust."

While the general trend of the show was toward bigger cars, Italy caused a mild sensation by out-midgeting Britain's midgets. The Italian contribution to miniature motoring is not a toy car, despite its 6ft. 6¾in. wheelbase. It is produced by the famous Fiat firm, which employs 45,000 people. It has all the characteristics of the grownup car, including independent wheel springing. Its gasoline tank holds only 4¾ gallons, but that is ample when 50 miles can be covered on a gallon. Top speed is over 53 miles an hour and the price £120.

Roper Declares New Deal For Business Competition

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Declaring that "President Roosevelt stands for the competitive profit system in business" and that "regulation does not mean regimentation," Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper urged an audience of Chicago business men Oct. 23 to support continuation of Administration recovery measures.

"The measures adopted by the Roosevelt Administration have proved sound in re-establishing recovery," Mr. Roper said at a dinner sponsored by the Good Neighbor League. "They must now have that continuity of administration that will assure stability and entrench those safeguards necessary to prevent the repetition of . . . drastic depression calamity in the future."

Spain's Business Halted by Revolt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Civil war in Spain has brought business there to a virtual halt, with staggering losses.

Commerce Department experts said that the total cost to business and industry undoubtedly will run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

Besides the loss of property, these officials declared there will be additional—and possibly greater—costs in the prolonged disruption of trade and in the war toll of business "manpower."

Business in Spain started its descent immediately upon outbreak of the conflict in July, it was said, and at present little of the former commercial structure remains. Officials expressed the view that, regardless of the outcome of the war, it would require lengthy, painstaking effort to restore former economic conditions.

Substantial losses in foreign trade with the United States during July and August already have been recorded, and a further decline is expected to be shown in figures for September.

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Research Leader

Frank Malcolm Farmer
Newly-Elected Chairman of the Engineering Foundation

F. M. Farmer to Head Research Foundation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Election of Frank Malcolm Farmer, vice-president and chief engineer of the Electrical Testing Laboratories, New York, as chairman of the Engineering Foundation, research organization of the national engineering societies, was announced today.

Mr. Farmer, an authority on electrical measurements, electrical insulating materials, testing of engineering materials and high voltage cables, succeeds H. P. Charlesworth, assistant chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

D. Robert Yarnal of the Yarnall-Waring Company, Philadelphia, was re-elected vice-chairman of the foundation. Dr. Alfred D. Flinn continues as director and secretary. Elected to the executive committee were Otis E. Hovey of 71 Broadway, New York; A. L. J. Queneau, metallurgist of the United States Steel Corporation, and Prof. Walter I. Slichter of Columbia University.

Supreme Court Balks At Speeding Ruling For Illinois Radicals

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—In acting on approximately 30 appeals, the United States Supreme Court refused to speed up a final ruling on a petition by Illinois Communists to compel state officials to place the names of the Communist candidates for President and Vice-President on the ballot for the Nov. 3 election.

That action made it impossible for the court to act on the petition until after the election. It adjourned today until Nov. 9 and will spend the intervening time writing opinions on cases argued during the last two weeks.

Justice Stone was absent from the brief session. His aides said he expected to be present at the Nov. 9 session.

Free Bench: Should Judges Be Elective?

(Continued from Page 1)

judges in some manner. Thirty-two elect them by partisan ballots.

"These are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Michigan, Missouri, Maryland, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah and West Virginia.

"Thirteen states now use some form of nonpartisan ballot. These are Arizona, Idaho, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Wisconsin not only uses a nonpartisan ballot, but holds a separate election for judges on the first Tuesday in April.

"New Jersey conforms closely to the federal system. The appointments are nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate. In Maine, Mississippi and New Hampshire, the Governor appoints, but a council confirms the appointment. In Connecticut, the Legislature selects on the nomination of the Governor.

Split Process in Florida

"In Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and Virginia, the Legislature selects without nomination. In Florida, justices of the Supreme Court are elected while circuit judges are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. In Mississippi, the reverse is true, and the Governor nominates justices of the Supreme Court and the Senate confirms, while judges of the Circuit Court are elected.

"The great danger of our system lies in the circumstances which require a candidate, who is willing to devote himself to the public service, to seek his own re-election by competing with men oftentimes inferior in ability but more resourceful in the business of gaining popular support.

"It seems desirable to remove our judges from the necessity of political competition, a necessity which is itself repugnant to our most qualified men, and at the same time a cause of serious interference with the uninterrupted performance of their judicial duties. But on the other hand, this selection must not be so far removed from the will of the people that we destroy that ever-present responsibility for the administration of public office, which is the ideal of democracy."

Security Board Denies Attacks On Its Purposes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—A statement issued here today by the Social Security Board, from Arthur J. Altmeyer, acting chairman, branded as "misleading" attacks being made for political purposes on the Security Act. He declared in part:

"The Social Security Board has received from many parts of the country copies of posters, bulletins, and pay envelope inserts warning workers that a federal tax will be deducted from their pay beginning Jan. 1, 1937. The Board has received also, by long-distance telephone, telegraph, letter and in person, numerous protests and complaints concerning these materials and the manner of their use together with inquiries as to the degree of their accuracy and authenticity.

"The statements are nearly all either misleading as to the amount of tax that will be paid or actually misstate the amount of tax that will be paid. They make no reference to the fact that the employer is also required to pay a tax. Even worse, they are completely silent or cast doubt upon the substantial benefits that will be payable to workers. Some of these statements go so far as to suggest that the Government may not live up to its promise to pay these benefits when due."

Meanwhile, over the week end came announcement that the Democratic National Committee has so far spent just under $3,000,000, in the active campaign period June 1 to Oct. 21.

A similar report filed by Republicans a day before showed expenses of just under $5,000,000 in approximately the same period.

Other incidents of the last active week end before the election included charges from the Republicans that President Roosevelt has been making "deceptive statements" to voters about taxes; replies by Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, and James Roosevelt, the President's son, to Governor Landon's comment on the public schools of Kansas; a new attack on Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell and his resettlement administration, and other matters.

The Republican National Committee announced it had discovered that one of the Government's important press agents had been transferred from Washington to New York to aid the Democratic campaign. They declared Katherine Blackburn "was taken to New York from her position as director of the division of press intelligence of the Federal Government in Washington."

"Her bureau in New York," the committee said, "will function along the line of her activities here; that is, an index of expression—favorable and unfavorable—from every part of the country and upon every governmental activity. But there (in New York) it is organized to operate on a high-speed basis, to show immediately any reaction—particularly if it be adverse—to propaganda having to do with the national campaign."

The attack on what was termed the "scissors-and-paste boys" followed issuance of charges that the Tugwell Resettlement Administration was lending excessive sums on inadequate security.

Scottish Trust Assists Education and Religion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—The setting up of a new Scottish Charitable Trust has just been announced with a capital of £250,000 for educational and religious purposes. The donor desires to remain anonymous. Several men prominent in Scottish affairs are to administer the trust—the income only being available for distribution.

The unknown donor states that the trust is established as a memorial and that it has a Christian motive. Special regard is to be given to students.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Cheerful - buoyant. Affluent - opulent. Strict-exigent. Compliant - agreeable. Importunate-clamorous. Prehensile - rapacious. Monetary - pecuniary. Courageous - intrepid. Agape-oscitant. Naval-aquatic.

2. Money, Maney, Manes, Males, Sales, Salep, Salip, Sarip, Scrip.

3. Here is one way:

1
2 3 4 5
6 7
8 9 10 11
12

4. 30 miles.

5. "Peter Rabbit's ears are long;
I wonder why! I wonder why!
Because to hear what others say
He's bound to try! He's bound to try!"

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LANSBURGH'S—BEDS AND BEDDING—THIRD FLOOR

Rexists Change Tactics As Belgium Halts Coup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26—Rexism—the Belgian form of fascism—has been successfully checked in the streets, but it remains a more disturbing force than ever in Belgian politics.

This is the conclusion that emerges from the street clashes here yesterday between the police and followers of Léon Degrelle, leader of the Rexist movement and would be Belgian Führer.

Threat of March Fails

The Rexist threat to stage a "March on Brussels" with 250,000 members broke down before the elaborate precautions of the Government, which concentrated police and gendarmes in strategic points in and around Brussels in such numbers that no mass mobilization could have been carried out. Relatively mild riots occurred in the streets of the capital as the police resisted the Rexist attempts to gather in the streets and in cafés, but these were quickly quelled.

Plans New Mobilization

M. Degrelle himself, who was arrested after addressing a crowd of his followers from a window in front of the Ste. Gudule Cathedral, has been released. Already he has announced his intention of attempting to hold another mass mobilization and of continuing simultaneous attacks against the Government and communism.

In consequence of the collapse of his threat to descend on Brussels and "sweep the Van Zeeland Government out of office," M. Degrelle is now expected to transfer his agitation from the streets to the political plane. In this field he will undoubtedly be harder to hold in check.

Socialist Clashes

The Socialist Party Congress now under way here is an instance of the trouble he is giving Premier Paul Van Zeeland, whose hands are already well filled with the task of holding his Cabinet together. A sharp verbal clash occurred at the congress between Emile Vandervelde, Vice-Premier, and Paul Henri Spaak, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Declaring that the Degrelle slogan "Rex or Moscow" really means choosing between Berlin and Moscow, M. Vandervelde asserted: "If ever I am forced to choose between communism and fascism, I should say—'anything rather than fascism, which is the negation and death of liberty.'"

M. Spaak rebuked M. Vandervelde, saying that his preference for communism would be interpreted as against the Government by its opponents.

Hitlerism Opposed

The Socialist Congress ended by approving the Government for its strong stand agains the "Belgian Hitlerite party called Rexism."

A strong current in the Socialist party, however, is opposed to further collaboration with the conservative Roman Catholic party, which forms the Right Wing of the Van Zeeland Government.

The Rexists, aware of the inherent weakness of this coalition, are hammering hard and persistently at the entire cabinet.

Corruption of Big Business

Although reserving his bitterest attacks for Communists and socialistic "servants of Moscow," M. Degrelle also denounced the Roman Catholics and Liberals as being mere "corrupt politicians" under the thumb of "big business." He claims that a number of political and financial scandals have played into his hands in this respect.

The Degrelle Rexists recently canceled the political alliance with the Flemish Nationalists. Between them the two parties only possess 37 seats out of a total of 202 in the Belgian Parliament. But the popular following of these two extremist movements of the Right is acknowledged to be much greater today than is shown by the parliamentary representation.

Broke From Roman Catholics

Rexism is essentially an attenuated form of clerical fascism which originated as a youth movement within the Roman Catholic party, but broke away when the latter refused a program of rigorous reform and rejuvenation.

M. Degrelle is an admitted admirer of Reichsführer Hitler and is generally believed to seek to set up a similar regime in Belgium.

Japan Put in Lineup Opposing Communism By Fascist Newspaper

ROME, Oct. 26 (AP)—A tripartite alignment against communism—including Italy, Germany and Japan—was hinted today in the newspaper Giornale d'Italia by the authoritative Italian commentator, Virginio Gayda.

"Against communism, Fascist Italy and National Socialist Germany have decisively reared up in the name of European and world collaboration," Signor Gayda wrote.

"We are glad to not that faraway Japan also adheres to these positions, owing to a similarity of views and purposes."

Signor Gayda, often described as the "unofficial" spokesman of the Fascist Government, said this about Japan:

"Japan is the advanced sentinel of a living, constructive civilization in the Pacific which sustains an open fight for the defense of the entire Asiatic continent against the corrosions of communism.

"Japan also left Geneva (the League of Nations) owing to the incomprehension of the League in her vital problem in Manchoukuo which was equal to the incomprehension demonstrated in the Italian problem in Ethiopia."

Italy and Germany, Signor Gayda asserted, will not be influenced by "Soviet provocations in the so-called Non-Intervention Committee in London."

Rather, the writer declared, the two totalitarian powers will "repel them by every means if they go beyond the limits of gratuitous denunciations and paper propaganda."

Clowing Up the Mains'l on a Windy Washday

Photo by R. W. Olsen

Snapshot That Won a $500 Class Prize

This Picture of a Young Woman Hanging Out the Family Laundry, by R. W. Olsen of Bloomfield, N. J., Received One of the Newspaper National Snapshot Awards in Explorers' Hall of the National Geographic Society at Washington. Instead of Making a Layout of Pictures, The Christian Science Monitor Is Publishing a Single Picture a Day Because Each One Deserves to Stand Alone. Other Pictures Were Published Oct. 22, 23 and 24

Berlin Accord: London Awaits Results

Nonintervention Polity, Reaffirmed by Pact, Pleases Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 26—The open repudiation by Italy and Germany of designs on Spanish Morocco and the Balearic Islands, and their reaffirmation of a policy of nonintervention in Spanish affairs, which are contained in the Munich statement by Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italy's Minister of Foreign Affairs, tend to lessen the tension arising from the Soviet's semi-walkout from the International Nonintervention Committee, in the opinion of informed circles here.

Britain's View of It

Count Ciano's phrase wherein he affirms that Germany and Italy "have no other wish than that Spain shall as soon as possible, and with complete nationaal and colonial integrity, resume her proper place in the family of nations," confirms the assurances which, as first disclosed by The Christian Science Monitor Friday, had already been privately given to the British Government. While Premier Mussolini's offer of an olive branch "sprouting from 8,000,000 bayonets" sounds as though he intends to keep the peace only if he gets exactly what he wants, it is felt to be at least better than nothing and that for the time being at any rate the Duce apparently does not want to extend the "Italian empire" over the Spanish colonies.

Aid in Ethiopia

As to his recent addition to the "empire"—Ethiopia—Count Ciano's statement that Germany will be allowed to share in the commercial development of the newly-won territory is interpreted here as a tacit admission that Italy cannot do it alone and as a warning to other countries, particularly to England and France, that if they are not careful they will be left out in the cold.

There is no sign either that the British Foreign Office is particularly impressed or that there is any immediate intention of following the German example by recognizing the new "Italian Empire."

No Community of Interest

On other aspects of Count Ciano's declaration, the general impression here is that although the two dictators, Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, share a certain community of approach to their common problems, they certainly do not share a community of interests. Thus it is easy, in Count Ciano's words, to "emphasize the specific desire to collaborate" in the establishing of security in Western Europe. But the dissimilarity of their replies to the British Locarno memorandum has already shown that it is less easy to agree on any particular treaty.

Similarly as to collaboration in the problems of Central Europe, which Count Ciano says are being "treated in a spirit of friendly cooperation."

In short, British opinion awaits specific evidence of these co-operations between the two countries.

Germany and Italy Agree on 6 Points

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin, Oct. 26

COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO'S statement to the German and foreign press, which he made at Munich before his departure for Rome, set forth the six major points on which an agreement had been reached between the two Governments. These points were:

The Locarno Pact;
The League of Nations;
The Spanish Civil War;
Central Europe, including Austria;
Bilateral economic co-operation;
A United Front against Bolshevism.

Official Fascist Paper Sees Common Foreign Policy in Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 26—Italian opinion is sharply divided on the outcome of Count Galeazzo Ciano's visit to Germany.

It had been generally anticipated that the identity of views which was felt to exist between the Italian and German Governments on practically all outstanding European problems would be recorded in some sort of a diplomatic instrument that would bind the two fascist states to pursue a common policy in the international field.

The vague phraseology contained in the final communiqué, which does not differ from the familiar statements following other meetings of foreign statesmen has therefore disappointed many Italian observers. In their view Count Ciano's visit has been important only because it has secured the Reich's recognition of the Italian Empire in Ethiopia.

Beyond this achievement everything has been left in its former position.

Other observers on the contrary are inclined to interpret the joint Italo-German communiqué as a veritable—if only tacit—understanding between the two fascist powers to proceed in future along parallel lines for the achievement of European peace. Some Fascist writers, including Virginio Gayda, editor of the Giornale d'Italia, who has often been considered as the mouthpiece of the Italian Foreign Office, declare that the similarity of views between Rome and Berlin is so full that the two states may now be expected to follow a common foreign policy.

Moslem Architecture Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26—Photographs of Islamic architecture by Arthur Upham Pope, British archaeological photographer, are being shown at McCormick Hall of Princeton University in an exhibition which will continue until Oct. 31. The pictures, illustrative of Moslem architecture from the ninth to thirteenth centuries, were brought to the United States by the American Institute for Persian Art and Archaeology.

Vital Railway Link Captured By Rebels South of Madrid

MADRID, Oct. 26 (AP)—Fascists, overwhelming Government troops' resistance, captured a vital highway-railroad intersection today about 25 miles south of Madrid.

Forced back closer to the capital by the insurgent thrusts, Government commanders rushed truckloads of newly recruited militia to bolster the sagging but intact Madrid line.

Important Intersection

The advance on the road between Aranjuez and the capital forged another link in the fascist chain and put insurgent forces of Gen. Francisco Franco in control of an important communications line for the defense armies.

The intersection, also, is at a point where a bridge spans the Jarama river, which the fascists must cross to reach Madrid from the south.

Although military circles said the thrust left the insurgents in a "dangerous position," the entire civil population of Clempozuelos, about 17 miles south of Madrid on the Aranjuez highway, was speedily removed.

Battle Heard in Madrid

Strong lines of the Madrid people's army stretched from Valdemoro, 17 miles south of Madrid, in a wall for about two miles to thwart fascist attacks seeking to cut Aranjuez off from Madrid. Other Government militia struck back in charges against the insurgents at Sesena.

Sounds of the battle were heard clearly in Madrid the whole afternoon by crowds, apparently unperturbed, who strolled the capital's streets.

In the northwest, Government forces withstood a fascist attack on Peguerinos, in the El Escorial sector.

Another force of militia encircled Moorish cavalry attacking near-by Santa Maria de la Alameda but were forced to retreat for lack of support from the air.

The artillery battle opened simultaneously on both fronts while eight fascist warplanes bombed both Peguerinos and Santa Maria. The small village of Robledon was raked by machine-gun fire from low-diving insurgent planes.

Press Criticizes Britain

A decided anti-British feeling was noted in authoritative quarters after Soviet Russia's open espousal of the Madrid cause at the London meeting of the European Non-Intervention Committee.

The press accused Britain of making "egotistical admonitions" in its request that the Government exchange hostages with the fascists.

The War Ministry reported that Government forces had captured the town of Algora on the Siguenza front.

Yesterday continuous fighting was reported from Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay, and Asturian miners announced they had closed around the city in a new blockade. They said they had repulsed fascist reinforcements in their drive to recapture Oviedo.

Rebel Fliers Report Madrid Well Fortified

TALAVERA DE LA REINA, Spain, Oct. 26 (AP)—Fascist fliers, returning from bombing the Capital with machine guns, reported Madrid strongly entrenched. Nevertheless, Gen. Francisco Franco's men predicted a swift victory, pointing out that Madrid militia fled the trenches at Navalcarnero which had been laboriously dug without trying hard to hold them.

The arrival of heavy reinforcements, pouring in steadily from various points, indicated that the big concerted advance on the Capital was imminent. Gen. Emilio Mola has taken virtual command of the advance.

Meanwhile, three newspapermen, two of them Americans, "covered" the Spanish war today from behind the bars of a fascist prison.

The two Americans were Henry Tilton Gorrell of Washington, D. C., a special correspondent for the United Press in Madrid, and James Minifie, a canadian, special correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune. An Englishman, Denis Weaver of the London News Chronicle, was the third prisoner.

Prison, in fact, was a safe haven after their encounter with insurgent machine guns on the road near Aranjuez where fascists captured them yesterday during a battle with the Madrid defenders.

Aerial Mercy Mission Aids Spanish Refugees

TOULOUSE, France, Oct. 26 (AP)—Inaugurating an "aerial mercy mission," two 14-passenger planes took off today for Madrid via Barcelona to rescue women and children refused in embassies in the Spanish capital.

The first two planes hopped off at 9:30 a. m., and officials of the Air France line said a third plane would leave later in the day. It was estimated the three planes would remove about 100 persons a day. Each plane will make two round trips daily.

Latest War Scare Laid to Fusillades Of Film Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Czech film actors in uniform have been responsible for a flutter in the German press, it is claimed here.

A film was being made in the Riesengebirge mountain range, where Russian scenery could easily be reproduced. But the place which provided the Siberian landscape happens to lie close to the German frontier and the presence of armed troops in Russian uniforms and fur caps as well as their theatrical fusillades roused apprehension in the neighborhood.

Military operations in conjunction with Russian forces were believed to be in progress in the frontier districts.

Ever since then strange stories of the presence of Russian military in Bohemia have been appearing in the German press. Quite recently stories went around that Prague hotels were full of Red army officers.

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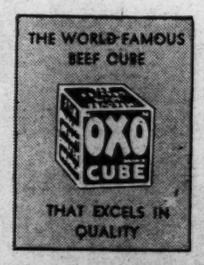

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Text of Landon Address Delivered at Indianapolis

By the Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 26—Following is the text of Governor Landon's speech delivered here Saturday night:

For many years I have heard of the special interest shown by the people of Indianapolis and of Indiana in the foreign relations of this country. I know the women have been largely responsible for this, and I want to compliment them. Because there is no more important question before mankind today than whether peace shall rule the world, or war.

So tonight here in Indianapolis I want to talk about the relations of America to world peace.

The conduct of foreign relations was placed by the Constitution in the hands of the President. The policies are his. But in my judgment, those Presidents have been well advised who have made it their practice not only to consult the Department of State and the majority members of the committee on foreign relations but the minority members as well.

President's Word Final

The carrying out of these policies, the actual negotiating, is done by the Secretary of State. This is because in the eyes of the outside world the President's decision is final. In consequence, if the President talks directly with foreign officials, any careless remark may lead to international misunderstandings.

As Mr. Coolidge once said: "One of the first lessons a President has to learn is that every word he says weighs a ton."

In foreign affairs I do not propose to be a talkative man. But I do propose to appoint as Secretary of State a competent man grounded in sound American principles. I do propose to build morale in the department and the foreign service by rewarding merit as it deserves. A devoted, competent and courageous foreign service is one of the first insurance policies we must take against war.

Our principal aim in foreign relations must always be to "observe good faith and justice toward all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all."

Difficult to Stop War

Stopping a war once begun has never proved practical except by the use of stronger armies. This means war to stop war. While men are what they are this will always be a delusion to crush the hope and break the hearts of those who seek to wipe out war.

War will never be the father of peace!

I shall do everything within my power to prevent the tragedy of war from ever touching our country. I shall encourage with all my power the cause of peace. I shall not merely talk about my hatred of war.

Of course this nation will never be guilty of a war of aggression. We have no territorial ambitions. We have no intention of interfering with any nation. Our real danger lies in being drawn into a war not of our own making. Our first problem, then, is to consider what can be done to avert war throughout the world; our second, to consider our own policy if war should come.

League Failure Cited

Since the great war the world has been working on the idea of a collective security through the League of Nations. But the League has failed. Failed for reasons that certainly have become obvious in the light of experience. The League covenant assumed that in every war it would be simple to point the finger of justice at the aggressor. Then all nations would make common cause and overwhelm the aggressor in a short struggle. With this certain fate ahead, it was hoped no nation would venture to break the peace.

But as the events of recent years, and especially of the last few months, have shown, the matter is not nearly so simple as this. Various causes have increasingly divided the nations into two great camps. If the methods provided in the League covenant were really adopted, these two camps would become hostile alliances, more or less equal, in another terrible war tragedy. As I have said, we cannot use war to end war.

Outlook Not Hopeless

But even if the League program is unworkable, the outlook is still far from hopeless. There is a plan for peace which has the sanction of both great age and modern usefulness. I refer to the settlement of international disputes before they reach an acute stage by the peaceful methods of mediation and arbitration.

Mediation always has been the first resort. It still can be used effectively.

If mediation fails, nations may still turn to arbitration. We in America have used this method with success scores of times for more than 100 years. We should make this machinery more nearly perfect and seek to bring other nations to the same view. We should extend, as fast as wisdom allows, the framing of rules and principles governing the international relations of peace. As this field of law grows, we should make larger the number of subjects over which compulsory arbitration might extend.

This is the direction in which measures for the peaceful settlement of international disputes may wisely and effectively be pushed forward.

Plea for Arbitration

Much has been said of the need for a sanction to compel nations to observe awards made against them. Experience has demonstrated that no penalty is necessary. The great obstacle to be overcome is not the carrying out of the awards. It is to persuade the nations of the world to bring their disputes to arbitration.

The greatest service which our country can render for the doing away with war is to encourage by every honorable means within our power, except the use of armed force, the arbitration of international disputes. To this end we must devote our utmost efforts.

As for ourselves, while we have been leaders in the settlement of disputes by arbitration, we cannot use the World Court. Those many fine men and women of both parties who in the past have desired American membership in the court will, I am sure, agree that circumstances have changed. Some of the judges of the court now represent dictatorships, not democratic governments. It was always difficult to keep political influences out of the court. It is impossible now. The United States could not be involved in a political court.

Other Ways to Help

But there are other ways to help the world keep the peace. We must restore international confidence in the good faith of the American Government. This has been shattered by the contradictions of the present Administration.

The President ruthlessly disrupted the London economic conference by refusing to accept from the conference the very proposals which he himself had made. Only last year he overrode the neutrality legislation he himself had sponsored. He attempted to put the United States in the forefront of the sanctionist powers against Italy. His action made it probable that if war had come we would have been involved.

Once this good faith has been restored, there will be special occasions in the future, as there have been in the past, when he can be helpful in settling international difficulties.

We are always ready to take part in international conferences on matters affecting the common welfare where it is distinctly understood no political commitments are involved. Before the World War we often did this. Then we became wary because we feared such conferences might be used to involve us in foreign politics through the League.

Republican Stand Cited

We cannot escape this fear under the present Administration. We cannot forget that the President himself was an early supporter of the League. His position on American foreign relations, as on so many other vital questions, is still undisclosed. But the Republican party at Cleveland definitely declared against both League and World Court membership.

Under my administration, with those issues finally settled, we can go forward along our normal course within the family of nations of which we are a member.

Confidence in our good faith is especially needed in our relations with the nations of the two Americas. We must not become arrogant or presume on our size or our power to obtain something that is not our due. We have been accused of imperialism because from time to time we have landed troops in Latin America. The accusation is not true. Nevertheless I am glad our troops are now all at home.

In this hemisphere there must be the fullest co-operation for peace. We must point the way by scrupulous fairness in our dealing with others. It will be my purpose, when elected, to make the United States in reality, to use John Jay's term, a good neighbor to Latin America.

America Must Lead

Another way in which we can work toward world peace is by co-operating in the reduction of armaments. We led the way in the Washington naval limitation conference. We must continue to work in this direction whenever the opportunity offers. At the same time we must fully maintain our own defenses. We have already reduced our land forces to the absolute minimum.

We have always been ready to limit and reduce our naval forces, and shall continue to be ready, but only in proportion as others limit and reduce theirs. In such ways as these we can help to lessen the danger of a general war.

Still another contribution is to assist in lowering world-wide trade barriers and re-establishing healthy economic conditions. Economic misery keeps nations restless and uneasy.

As I have repeatedly said, a revival of world trade is an aid to the preservation of peace. I pledge myself to do everything in my power to bring this about. It is an obligation we owe first of all to America, and then to the world. But if war should come, what then? What can we do to stay out?

Isolation Impossible

Two policies have been urged. One is that of complete, or nearly complete, isolation. The other is the development of our policy of neutrality. Isolation is unfair to our own people and impossible. In this modern world no nation can be isolated. Neutrality cannot be an absolute guarantee of peace. Nevertheless, I believe it holds out one of the great hopes.

The doctrine of neutral rights has been one of slow growth. As international trade developed, nations began to insist on the interests of neutrals, as against the interests of belligerents. Thus they sought to localize not only the actual war area itself but also its harmful though indirect effects upon trade and commerce. This was and is the way of progress. Thus there grew up a set of rules and principles for governing the conduct of neutrals. These have nothing to do with the sympathies which a nation may have. They have nothing to do with the much-talked-of war guilt. They aim simply at stopping the warring nations from interfering with the interests and welfare of neutral nations. They aim at keeping the neutrals from being drawn into the conflict.

Opposes War Profits

Specific pledges not to go to war under any condition, risk encouraging belligerents to attempt aggression which would, in fact, precipitate us into war. In view of our enormous potential strength, demonstrated in 1917 and 1918, I believe hereafter nations will be reluctant to violate any neutral rights upon which we insist.

I must mention one more safeguard for our peace. I am a member of the American Legion, and from the moment when the Legion announced the policy, I have been in complete sympathy with the general objective of taking the profits out of war. We must be willing to forgo short-run profits for the sake of peace. The necessary legislation must be adopted before any war danger comes upon us.

No legislation will make it certain that we shall avert war. But this is another quarantine against it. In time of war it seems to me that the protection of the doughboy should be put above the protection of the dollar.

The time has come to face foreign conditions realistically. Nations are suspicious of one another and fearful of one another. Economic nationalism is rampant. Dictatorship is crowding out democratic governments. Certain nations live under Fascist dictatorship, others under Communist dictatorship. We recognize that every people has the right to choose its own form of government. But we in our country will have nothing to do with either of these alien philosophies. We believe in government by and for the people.

Influence for Peace

To be able as a neutral to exert an influence for peace we must have a government which is trusted at home and abroad. We must mind our own business. As Theodore Roosevelt said, we must not become a "meddlesome Matty."

Without arrogance, we must support our own rights. We must take no action that would injure others. In seeking our own prosperity we must seek also the prosperity of other nations. Prosperity throughout the world means larger happiness and that strengthens the forces against war. We are determined in this restless world to keep our own nation an oasis of peace. We want this Western Hemisphere to be a lesson to all mankind that men and races can live together in harmony.

In these high resolves, God helping us, we shall protect America against war. And we shall do our full part to maintain the healing of peace throughout the world.

Galilee the Liberal and Gracious

Northern Province of Palestine Where Jesus P[illegible]ed as a Boy and Prepared for His Ministry Was Less Fanatical Than Judea—Called 'Galilee of the Gentiles,' It Reached Out Toward the Wider World

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land
Twenty-second of 51 Articles

NAZARETH, Palestine—The tiny province of Galilee constitutes the northern end of Palestine. In ancient times it was a sort of annex and played almost no role in Jewish history.

I drove to Nazareth, the most interesting point in Galilee, from the seaport of Haifa in a special car, with a friendly Arab chauffeur, who spoke English. The road, as all others in Palestine, is excellent.

We sped up the green valley of Esdraelon, along the base of stern, brown Mount Carmel, and past many new Jewish settlements.

Looking for Nazareth

It was spring, nature was buoyant, hundreds of people were busy, profound peace prevailed, and Palestine seemed indeed the Promised Land. Men had beaten swords into plowshares, spears into sickles, and were happily drawing their sustenance from a bounteous earth. After a while we crossed the River Kishon which drains Esdraelon's abounding valley, and began to ascend the low Galilean hills.

The road, which until then had been straight and even, began to wind up over the slopes, skirting along woods in its course, dodging boulders, darting through long patches of bushes, curving around gullies, leaping over ravines and ever rising higher and higher.

It was not at all dangerous or difficult, but varied and exhilarating, with each turn bringing us something new. Every moment I was hoping to clear the last obstruction and see Nazareth before me.

What a charming hostess Galilee was! I could fairly hear her laughing at fierce old Carmel scowling from across the valley. Carmel was determined to scold somebody, but Galilee would not listen to him.

Jewish Pioneers

Flowers of a dozen hues swarmed over her hills, nodding at fields and gardens and orchards and clouds. Perfectly tended fields carpeted the valley below and came romping clear up to our road. About every field was crocheted a little border of glowing flowers, and upon the richly colored carpet were stretched well-ordered villages, some as circles, some as squares, and some as clusters of houses.

They were inhabited by Jewish pioneers. The spirit of hope and harmony pervaded them. Families could sit under their own vines and fig trees, rejoice in the pleasing relaxation that follows productive work well done, and await the advancing harvest with eager expectation. Esdraelon was blossoming and the flowers of Galilee's hills waved it their greetings.

No Jordan wastes, no bitter Dead Sea waters, no barren Judean ridges, no Beersheba sands; but verdant Galilee, seated like a princess in a flower-decked orchard above Esdraelon's gardens.

As I was exulting in this alluring welcome which Galilee had prepared me, our auto passed an old man who had a sack on his back and who beckoned for us to stop. The chauffeur paid no attention and rushed on, but I bade him halt. After all, I had hired the whole car and was its master. In the exuberance of this Galilee morning I was disposed to be generous.

"But it's only an old Jew," objected the chauffeur.

"Still he's tired," I said, "let's take him in." We reversed back to him and I climbed into the hind seat to be with him. He was dignified and ragged, with a tangled gray beard and little curls in front of his ears.

An Itinerant Carpenter

His face was worn, his hands were hard and shrunken, but he was not distraught. A bit tense, indeed, yet unworried. I noted a saw and square sticking from his bag. He was a jack of all trades, a sort of carpenter and tinker.

An immigrant from Poland. He lived by going from village to village, doing odd jobs for the Jewish settlers. He didn't earn much, but didn't need much, so was content.

We spoke in German and he told me what kind of people lived in each settlement. There were Jews from Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania, Spain, Greece, Russia, America, and Austria.

"Are they believers?" I asked. "Do they expect a Messiah?"

"Many don't," he replied, regretfully. "There are some Communists," he continued, "and Socialists. They possess everything in common. Then there are many young people. They believe in the miracle of work. They say their right arm is their Messiah."

As he paused I said, "Well, look what miracles they are preparing. Turning Palestine into a garden."

"For me it is blasphemy," he replied with dignity and emphasis. "I believe in God. And in our salvation. They spat on me in Poland and they've spat on me here. I lost my family in a pogrom. That Arab driver hates me. He'd like to kick me out. I am alone. Alone with God," he said simply.

Then he motioned us to stop. As he got out he said, regretfully, "These Jews have lost their faith. Galilee's Jews were always like that."

He thanked the chauffeur, who didn't even look around. Then trudged away bent and unhurried to a tiny settlement lying off the road. Alone with his God and unafraid, waiting for that one week each year when he may leave Galilee and Esdraelon and go to Jerusalem to pray for Israel's salvation at the Wailing Wall.

Galilee of the Gentiles

"The Galilee Jews have always been liberal," he said. And that is true. Judea always belittled them, ridiculed their dialect and deplored their views. Galilee was half foreign, ever filled with settlers from afar. It was even called "Galilee of the Gentiles."

It was less fanatical and less rabid than Judea. It stressed ritual and ceremonies less. It was more poetical and happier. It had more inspiration and kindness, more flowers and fields. It was more inclusive. Though tiny, it was a part of a greater world. It was not a fortress but a lighthouse. It put its light not under a bushel measure, but in a candlestick that it might shed its rays afar.

Such were my thoughts when with horn hooting we swept around a sharp curve and Nazareth appeared nestling beneath a high steep hill. It looked south over all Palestine. Once it was a Jewish village in a half Gentile world with a great valley blossoming beneath it, a crescent of rugged hills towering over it, carpenters pounding in open shops on its narrow streets, flowers smiling from its windows and in its gardens, and one of the most vital strands of the greatest network of ancient roads passing through it.

Galilee, and especially Nazareth, was a delightful place to live in.

Dictatorship Based on Misery Charged by Landon in Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

campaign has the feeling of last-minute tensity. Gov. Harry W. Nice of Maryland got aboard at Washington, D. C. Gov. C. Douglass Buck of Delaware was also on the train, and Senators John G. Townsend and Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware. Lammot and Henry B. du Pont boarded the train at Baltimoe for the ride through Delaware, and chatted with Governor Landon, offering their view that Delaware was safely "in the bag."

Immediately upon arirval in Philadelphia, Governor Landon and Mayor S. Davis went to Independence Hall, where Governor Landon posed for photographs in front of the Liberty Bell and sat at the desk on which the Declaration of Independence was signed. Mayor Davis has been reported being sympahetic toward the New Deal.

Brief Stop in Capital

Earlier in the day, the Landon train had halted in the District of Columbia, within sight of the Capitol's dome, but of course there was no actual visit of the candidate to Washington.

On Saturday night, before the most enthusiastic crowd of his whole campaign, Governor Landon had outlined his projected foreign policy, a policy in large measure noncontroversial, but with its most critical point—in the face of threats of war in Europe—advocacy of defense and enlargement of neutral "rights." This time—in contrast with 1914-1917—he felt that American trading rights, and other assertions of neutral prerogatives, would be respected. His exact words were, "In view of our enormous potential strength, demonstrated in 1917 and 1918, I believe hereafter nations will be reluctant to violate any neutral rights upon which we insist."

Holds Isolation Impossible

Otherwise, the foreign affairs speech confirmed the pledge of the Republican platform to eschew membership in the League of Nations and the World Court, but it advocated "mediation and arbitration," particularly compulsory arbitration in an enlarging field, as useful peace machinery. Governor Landon condemned a policy of neutrality based on economic isolation, saying it was impossible in the modern world.

At the same time, he did not believe in co-operation with other nations in attempting to enforce peace sanctions or economic blockades, for he condemned President Roosevelt's action in the Italo-Ethiopian affair, saying, "He attempted to put the United States in the forefront of the sanctionist powers against Italy. His action made it probable that if war had come, we would have been involved." He described President Roosevelt's action, first in applying the provisions of the Neutrality Act, and then in supplementing them by a request to exporters not to trade with the belligerents, as "only last year he overrode the neutrality legislation he himself had sponsored."

Governor Landon also criticized President Roosevelt's personal consultations with foreign statesmen—such as Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet foreign minister; J. Ramsay MacDonald, Edouard Herriot and others—by saying, "If the President talks directly with foreign officials any careless remark may lead to international misunderstandings."

And he quoted Theodore Roosevelt, saying: "We must mind our own business . . . We must not become a meddlesome Mattie."

The Indianapolis rally brought together some 14,000 persons in the Indiana State Fair Grounds' coliseum, with several thousand more outside, and they were enthusiastic. From mid-afternoon until after sunset, the same persons had paraded through the streets before Governor Landon's reviewing stand, in a mass demonstration of party exuberance which had not been shown on the Republican side before during this campaign.

The Baltimore speech, unusually long for a rear-platform talk, was in effect a summary of the last-week drive. It abounded in hard-hitting phrases, in biting sarcasms, in rhetorical questions and challenges to President Roosevelt. It epitomized most of the issues Governor Landon is seeking to drive home to the electorate in this last, fierce drive for votes. The Kansan sought to make the antithesis between the "strange new group" of New Dealers and the preservers of "the American type of government."

Guillotine for Capital

For the first time he culled from the Democratic Digest the following amazing quotation, "The original guillotine which decapitated Louis XVI, loyal friend of the American colonies when they needed a friend, was sold to France on St. Valentine's day for $167. With American liberties at stake, it might not be inappropriate to buy this guillotine and set it up in front of the new judicial temple which frowns across the park that separates it from the Capitol."

"That is their position," concluded Governor Landon.

The candidate admitted there might be "an honest difference of opinion as to whether the proposals of the Administration for one-man government hold the solution of our social and economic problems." But he demanded that President Roosevelt present his position frankly to the people.

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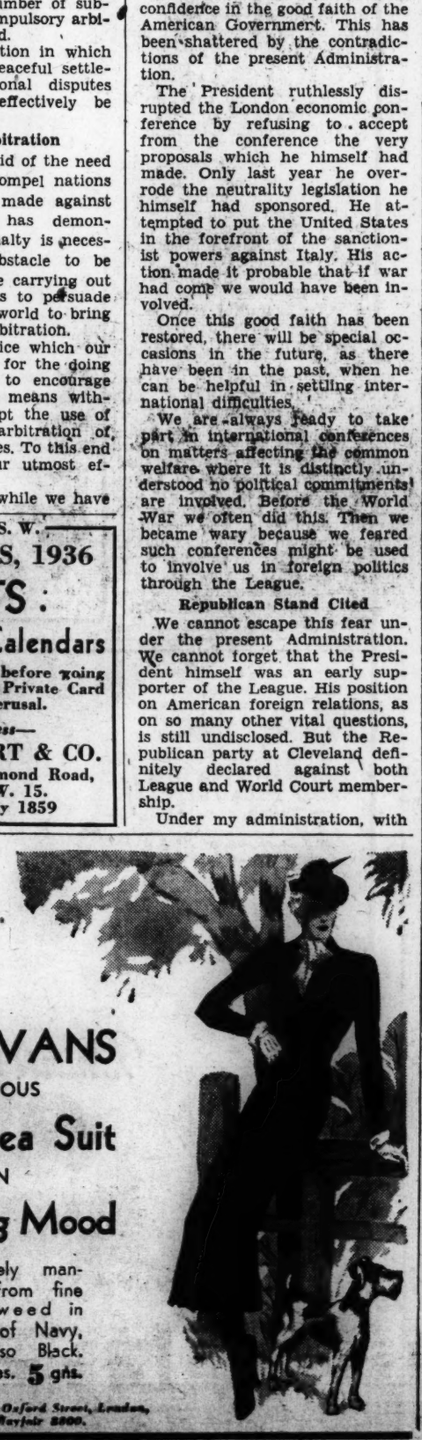

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Smith Denounces New Deal For Meddling With Business

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 26 (AP)—Alfred E. Smith, the 1928 Democratic candidate for President, Saturday night continued his attack on the New Deal in a speech before an audience which filled the Duquesne Garden Auditorium which has a seating capacity of 11,000.

Governor Smith was introduced by E. Lowry Humes, head of the League for Jeffersonian Democracy, one of the organizations sponsoring the meeting. He said at the start that one of the reasons he was speaking was "to prove that the men in charge of the New Deal party were not "Democrats."

He asserted that the leaders of the Roosevelt Administration had "stolen the livery of the Democratic party and were using it to promote Socialism."

He said he would deal chiefly with the plank in the platform which concerns the Government's relation with business.

Says Business Retarded

"When did you ever see any government that has interfered with business as much as the New Deal has during the last three years? The New Deal has not helped business. It has retarded it. An atmosphere was created hostile to business and hostile to banking for the purpose of carrying out reforms, as they called them."

He said: "It makes no difference whether the business men are good business men or bad business men. They have certainly been kicked around a lot during the last three years."

"Government went into business in competition with business," he asserted. "Agencies set up by the Government under the pretext of aiding recovery went into business in competition with business."

He said one instance of this was a corporation which "the President ordered set up under the laws of Delaware to manufacture everything operated by electricity and then paid $1,000,000 to make the Government a stockholder."

"They are using the money of the people of the United States to put the Government itself into competition with business men who pay the taxes to run the Government," he continued.

"The President didn't have to do what Hitler did," he declared. "Hitler abolished the Reichstag and said, 'Go home, I'll make the laws.' The President didn't have to. Congress just laid down and didn't function."

"I can't pass by without mentioning the NRA," he said.

"Whatever may have been the intentions of the NRA, we Democrats know that under the decision of the Supreme Court this Democratic Administration brushed aside one of the precepts of the Constitution, state's rights."

He said the President has asserted a "small handful is opposing the common people."

Who Compose This Handful?

"If he knows any small group of men in the United States today who are trying to grind down the plain people, I'm with him to go after them. Why doesn't he tell us who they are? He must know who they are, because he's talked so much about them."

He attacked what he called Rexford G. Tugwell's "economic plan," and declared:

Let Tugwell go over to Russia to do this plan. We don't want it in this country. We can get along without it. Let him buy several one-way tickets while he's at it and take the whole brain trust with him.

"We want an American plan in this country and that can be accomplished by the election of Governor Landon," he concluded.

Stand Fast Democrats, Urges Hague, Despite Plea of Disgruntled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 26—Mayor Frank Hague, New Jersey Democratic boss, today had placed before his rank and file a code of party regularity which he has made a "must" for Nov. 3.

While not mentioning by name Alfred E. Smith, John W. Davis and other "Jeffersonians," Mayor Hague's remarks were plainly in reference to them. They were in the form of a scathing arraignment, voiced at a rally of the United Polish-American Clubs here yesterday, of what he called "disgruntled" Democrats who were pleading with "loyal" Democrats to quit their party.

The Jersey City Mayor's address was seen as marking the parting of the ways between him and Mr. Smith, whose floor leader he was at Chicago in 1932. Mayor Hague then opposed the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt, but following the convention, he came out 100 per cent for the Roosevelt-Garner ticket.

New Jersey has been in the Democratic presidential column twice since 1900, and it was Mayor Hague who was credited with having been largely responsible for carrying it for Woodrow Wilson in 1912 and Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932. In his address before the United Polish-American Clubs he reiterated his forecast that the Garden State would repeat its 1932 history and go for the Democratic ticket again this year; that Mr. Roosevelt would have a larger electoral college vote than he got four years ago.

Despite this outlook, however, he could not "stand idly by," Mayor Hague continued, while certain prominent Democrats, who have had greatest party honors conferred upon them, were going around the country declaring that President Roosevelt was "not a true Democrat," and "begging and pleading with Democrats to destroy the party and vote Republican."

It was the right of men "to find fault with the conduct of leaders or men in high office so long as they keep it within their party," he continued, but added that "no man should ever leave the party council and take his disagreement out into the open and ask Democrats to leave the party because these men themselves have some personal disagreement."

"To all loyal Democrats I say stand fast," he exhorted the 5000 persons at the rally. "This is your party. Stand fast and be loyal to the banner of Democracy. President Roosevelt is the greatest President our nation has ever had and will be our next President. Of that there is no question."

Young Farmers See Bright Future

Four thousand representatives of some 125,000 youths in the United States, Puerto Rico and Hawaii review record of achievement at annual meeting held in Kansas City, Mo.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 26—Four thousand young men in Kansas City this week have answered in the affirmative the question, "Is there a future on the farm?" They represent some 125,000 youths in the United States, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, at the annual convention of the Future Farmers of America, held here in connection with the American Royal Livestock and Horse Show.

Practically all of them have been reared on the farm, but that in itself does not explain their choice of agricultural careers. Of the courses offered in their local high schools, all have elected to study vocational agriculture. They look upon farming not only as a means of income, but as a desirable mode of living.

Awarded $500 Prize

An outstanding example is 19-year-old Clayton Hackman, Jr., who was named the Star Farmer of America for 1936, and awarded a $500 prize offered by the Weekly Kansas City Star. Clayton is the youngest in a family of six children. All his older brothers and sisters have gone to other lines of work. In a discussion with the county supervisor of vocational agriculture, Clayton decided upon farming as his career.

Graduated from high school last year, he has remained on the home farm near Schaefferstown, in the Lebanon Valley of Pennsylvania. Potatoes are a major crop of the district, and young Hackman has taken pains to produce exactly the kind desired by the local potato chip factory. Not only has his careful cultivation increased the yield, but he has received a premium price.

Poultry Experiment

In poultry, he experimented at crossing New Hampshire Reds with a heavy-breasted game chicken to produce broilers with desirable qualities, and he was able to sell his eggs to a hatchery at double the market price. He contrived a movable pen for hogs with a slightly charged fence, so that electric shock would repel animals trying to root their way out.

Progressive methods brought him a net income of $1890 his first year out of high school. Pleased by his success, his father has given him a half interest in the 101-acre family farm.

While Clayton's achievement was outstanding, Future Farmers throughout the United States have been busy in a wide variety of projects. The record of the chapter in Iowa Falls, Iowa, whose 53 members showed an average income exceeding $100 each while attending school last year, was selected as the outstanding chapter record for 1936. Regional Star Farmer awards went to Edward Kuhler, Brunswick, Mo.; Houston T. Exell, Nashville, Tenn., and Howard Annis, Twin Falls, Idaho. Fifty youths were awarded the American Farmer degree for their community service and farming records.

Oratorical Contest

The Future Farmers' national oratorical contest, the climax of state and regional tests, was won by Kenneth Jack, high school senior of Pennsboro, W. Va.

"Farming is a business that challenges the best of intellects and the keenest of minds," Kenneth said in his oration. "The possibilities of farm life never have been fully appreciated."

At their annual dinner, the young farmers heard Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States commissioner of education, call for better educational facilities for rural districts. Dr. Studebaker suggested that taxing units be widened, so the rural high school might be enlarged to give the same equality of education provided in the larger cities.

"We are blocked at making any real advance in education by this cumbersome educational machine we support," he asserted. "When we find a better system, cities will be called upon to share in the sponsoring of education in rural sections."

Dr. Studebaker also pointed out the schools were doing little to promote conservation of natural resources.

"We have handled our resources ignorantly in the past," he said. "We must put education for conservation in the schools."

Clayton Hackman Jr. of Schaefferstown, Penna.
Named Star Farmer of America for 1936 at Convention of Future Farmers of America

Addressing another organization of farm youth here, the 4-H Clubs, Dr. C. W. Warburton also stressed the need for conservation. Dr. Warburton is chief of extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"Perhaps you can remember your grandfather saying rather proudly that he had worn out two farms in his lifetime, and was not yet too old to work," he told the boys and girls. "You will not have new lands to conquer, as he had. Therefore, you must be educated in soil conservation, so you can leave the land you have farmed all your lives, just as good as it was when you started farming."

New officers of the Future Farmers, elected in the closing session, are Joseph H. Black, 20 years old, of Decker, Mont., president; Julian Pierce of Stamping Ground, Ky.; Clark Nicholson of Pollesville, Me.; Phelon Malous of Glenwood, Utah, and Roy Martin of Cotulla, Tex., vice-presidents, and Elmo Johnson of Maynardsville, Tenn., secretary.

One hundred farm girls, students of vocational home economics in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas also were guests at the American Royal Livestock Shows.

Marigold Minus Odor To Make Social Debut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26—The marigold is to be one of this season's floral debutantes. The reason for its exclusion from the nation's drawing rooms hitherto is revealed at once by a casual sniff or two—its odor is reminiscent of turpentine. But it has found a friend in David Burpee, Philadelphia horticulturist, who after 642 experiments spread over three years, has removed this barrier to its social success.

Mr. Burpee has developed an odorless bloom which he calls "Crown of Gold." Quantities of the flower have been grown this year at his Ford Hook Farms near Doylestown, Penna., and his Californian Floradale Farms, and the new marigold is to be introduced to the public next January. In the meantime Mr. Burpee took some of the plants to Detroit on Oct. 21 to give the Michigan Horticulture Society a preview of it. The natural marigold odor, he explains, is evidently intended to protect it from herbivorous animals such as cows.

Coverdale Born in 1488

Miles Coverdale, English Bible translator, is said to have been born at Coverdale, Yorkshire, in 1488.

Headlight Courtesy Urged for Road Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26—"Battle of Headlights" is the title of a safety bulletin just issued by the Keystone Automobile Club. "Depressing of headlight beams is a valuable aid to highway safety," it says, "and it is hard to understand the attitude of motorists who refuse to follow this practice. With beams of two approaching cars depressed, the highway is adequately lighted.

"But when one driver fails to follow the lead of the other in courtesy, the considerate driver is at a disadvantage, especially if the other lights are not in proper focus. The driver who is subjected to this gross discourtesy usually retaliates by switching on his own 'brights,' with the result that neither car is operated with due regard to safety.

This "Battle of Headlights" is a nightly occurrence on all the highways. Headlight courtesy is one of the real needs of modern motoring. It will pay dividends in increased safety on the highways."

Townsend Urges Landon in States Denied to Lemke

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend urged his followers in a statement yesterday to "get actively behind" Gov. Alfred M. Landon in New York and 13 other states in which Representative William Lemke, Union Party candidate for President, is not on the ballot.

Dr. Townsend supplemented a general statement with one directed to leaders of Townsend national recovery-old age pension groups in New York State.

"As Lemke has been ruled off the New York ballot," he said, "I strongly urge all Townsendites in New York State to get actively behind Landon. This is the only course for us to follow."

The pension advocate issued his statement through the Townsend national headquarters here.

Dr. Townsend repeated his plea that his followers support Lemke in states where the North Dakota Representative is on the ballot, and said he saw a chance to throw the election into the House of Representatives.

"I hope," he said, "with the millions who endorse the national recovery plan bearing my name, that despite the fact that Mr. Lemke is not on the ballot in 14 states, we still have an opportunity, if we fight to see that every vote counts, of throwing the presidential election into the House of Representatives."

Repeatedly asserting that "Roosevelt must be defeated," the Californian said he was confident voters in New York and Vermont "will appreciate why Roosevelt must be defeated."

"I feel," he said, "that if Mr. Roosevelt is defeated the efforts of our organization the last two years will not have been in vain."

Dr. Townsend said that in New York the "movement has had tremendous advancement during the past six months," and that there were 400 Townsend clubs in the state with a minimum membership of 160 and "many over a thousand."

Arkansas, Vermont, Louisiana and Mississippi were ranked behind New York in importance among states in which Lemke will not be on the ballot. Others were West Virginia, California, Florida, Kansas, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina and Oklahoma.

"If we are to have our national recovery plan in effect before the next presidential campaign," the statement said, "Roosevelt must be defeated. Those states where William Lemke is on the ballot I heartily urge that all Townsend club members and our organization officers do all in their power to cast their vote and the vote of their friends for William Lemke. Mr. Lemke is 100 per cent for the Townsend plan. However, as I have said before, where Mr. Lemke is not on the ballot, we must choose the lesser of two evils. Therefore, I urge in those states a vote for Mr. Landon."

Surpluses in British East Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Encouraging progress" by British East Africa is announced here in a report released by the Department of Overseas Trade.

The four territories concerned are Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and the mandated territory of Tanganyika, formerly German East Africa. The total African population of the four units is about 12,000,000. (n addition, there are 105,000 Asiatics and 27,000 Europeans.

Budget Surpluses

At the end of the last year each territory recorded a budget surplus. Only one of them, namely Kenya, received a small grant-in-aid from the British Colonial Office.

The general improvement is largely due to increased exports of primary products and to the steady price of sisal. The continued high price of gold has also contributed to the general recovery.

Japanese Competition

Total imports during 1935 amounted to £9,000,000. Of this trade, Britain took the largest share, obtaining 38.5, 26.2 and 21 per cent of the total imports into Kenya and Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

The report records increased Japanese competition, due to Japanese ability to supply low-priced goods suitable for the native trade. As conditions in East Africa improve and the purchasing power increases, however, the resident British Trade commissioner thinks that a demand for higher priced goods is likely to result.

Already "the native with an increased purchasing power in certain prosperous districts is now acquiring new tastes and higher standards of living. He soon learns to become a discriminating buyer with a nice appreciation of quality.

"Cheap foreign goods may have served the purpose of enabling him at an earlier stage than would otherwise have been possible to taste the joys of greater material comfort, but as his purchasing power increases, he is turning to better quality and to increased variety in his purchases."

Akron Women Give Air Scholarship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 26—The air-minded women of Akron, already famous for having the largest women's branch of the National Aeronautical Society in the country, recently made another interesting contribution to aviation development.

The "Ruth Dugan scholarship," named for the president of their chapter, giving a young Akron man a year's course in aerodynamics and aeronautical sciences at the University of Akron Engineering School and the Guggenheim Airship Institute, has just been presented to Robert H. Wetzel.

The scholarship was presented to "the young man who bids fair to make some contribution to aeronautical science in the world, because of his interest in the subject, his ability and his worthiness."

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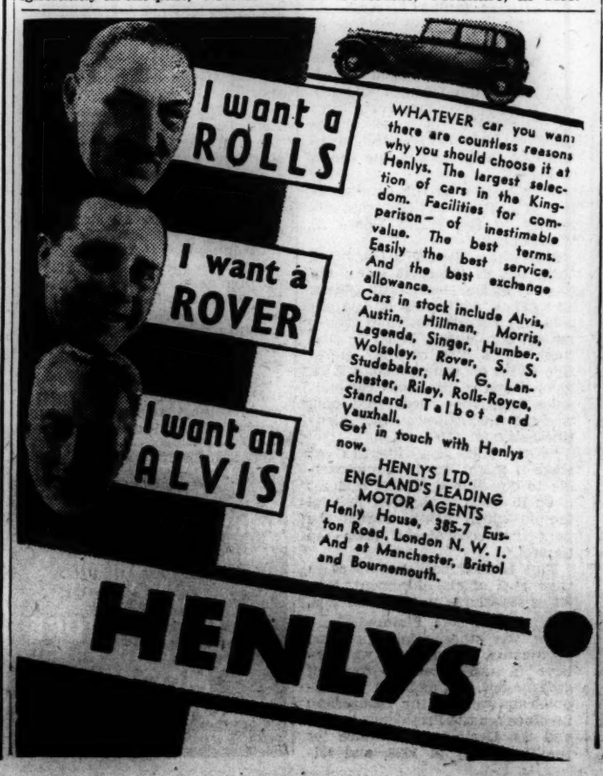
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BOB: I did pretty much the same. It's this new handy tie belt that got me. It's a very snappy idea.

JIMMY: I like it. It's marvellous how they can keep it up at the price. Why that coat of yours looks like five or seven guineas.

BOB: And I paid 50/- for it.

JIMMY: Same here. And I'll tell you this: as long as Rational Tailoring can turn out coats like these for 50/- you don't catch me spending more.

BOB: Exactly. When I bought this coat, I bought a raincoat as well—25 bob—seventy-five shillings for two coats. It's no wonder that men are going to them.

JIMMY: They've really put some sense into the price of clothes—and at the same time they keep the style right up to the minute.

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Dr. Dodds Defends Specialization In College Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 24—Technique in specialized knowledge has outrun the power of integrating the findings of scholarship and applying them to human needs, Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, president of Princeton University, charged in his annual report to the board of trustees.

While admitting that the tendency of recent scholarship in the direction of greater specialization had been both natural and necessary, Dr. Dodds held that the "significant" discoveries of the next generation would be in "the twilight zone between the recognized compartments of today's fields of study."

Technique Developed

He defended the narrowed courses of academic endeavor of the past generation by saying that through it "new techniques have been developed and fresh knowledge revealed which would have been impossible otherwise." But at the same time he warned that many of the world's vexing problems "fall in the interstices between the organized departments of scholarship."

"It is incumbent upon science and learning to develop an attack upon the 'no man's land' of knowledge," he continued. "If such an attack is to be sucessful, universities must strive to surmount departmental boundaries and consciously encourage young men to think comprehensively, and, as a step to this end, to develop new tools of thought with which to reason more broadly."

At the beginning of its 190th year of service to American education, Princeton University has taken steps to re-establish "the unity of the various disciplines by modification of her system of instruction to permit individual programs of study to cross departmental lines and by co-operation by departments on problems of research," Dr. Dodds continued.

He cited as an example the decision of departments of natural science within the university to explore in co-operation the borderlines of their respective field. The fruitfulness of such a procedure also has encouraged similar movements in the social sciences and humanities, he said.

Benefit to Students

Having obtained in this manner the advantages inherent in specialization through its upper-class plan of study, Princeton in recent years has been giving its more capable students an opportunity to benefit by comprehensive programs of study, the report says.

Dr. Dodds emphasized the practical advantages Princeton enjoyed through a close relationship between faculty members and students, adding that undergraduates enjoyed unusual opportunities of association with distinguished teachers.

Area of Hoy Island

Hoy, the second largest of the Orkney Islands, contains 53 square miles area.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

day Governor Landon speaks at Philadelphia, tomorrow at Pittsburgh. The climax of his drive will be Oct. 29 in Madison Square Garden, New York City.

President Roosevelt addresses Negro students and educators at Howard College, Washington. The Negro vote is of supreme importance this year, for it may actually control the balance of power. For the first time since the Great Emancipator, Negro allegiance is abandoning to some degree the Republican standards. The President anticipates the last word Oct. 31, when he will speak at Madison Square Garden. In the meantime he works on his Pennsylvania addresses.

Fascist Bloc—Reich and Italy Join Hands

The world beholds Germany and Italy linked in more extensive co-operation than could have been anticipated a year ago. Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, following conversations with Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and Baron Constantin von Neurath, Minister for Foreign Affairs, talks with the press at Munich. He outlines the six following points of accord:

1. Co-operation for the promotion of peace and especially of parallel German-Italian interests.
2. Co-operation to defend European civilization against social and political dangers. (The anti-Communist provision.)
3. Co-operation to recognize and foster the fascist Government of Gen. Francisco Franco, once it is established in Spain.
4. Co-operation in the Danubian Basin. This is of vital importance, since the threat of Italian and German conflict in this sector is hereby removed.
5. Co-operation to promote a Locarno accord that will not include the East—meaning the Soviets. Also agreement that both nations will oppose coercive machinery in the League of Nations Covenant.
6. Germany obtains economic concessions in Ethiopia.

Most important for the immediate prospect of world peace, is the reported agreement by Italy and Germany to refrain from any acquisition of Spanish territory.

Of most profound importance in the long view is, perhaps, the driving of a wedge into the collective action front, which nearly a year ago, had Germany almost isolated. Remember Stresa—the circumference of a mighty ring almost closing on Germany. Italy was part of that circumference then. Today Germany has Italy with it, is on friendly terms with Austria, is assuming growing importance in the Danubian area. Such are the reverses of diplomacy that a little segment of a potential circle seems to be taking form around Russia, in terms of the Italo-German anti-Communist front and the resolve to leave Russia out of any future Locarno.

Neutrality—London Hears More Evidence

A Squall of charges and countercharges obscures the European situation as it relates to the Spanish imbroglio.

Portugal replies to Russia's charge that Portugal as well as Germany and Italy are interfering in Spain, with countercharges. Sample charges:

Russia schemed to sovietize the whole Iberian Penninsula. Russia incited the Spanish war. Russia has sent 55 Soviet officers to Barcelona as well as secret agents. Many other charges were included.

The Portugal charges follow the British note of yesterday which asserted that "reliable evidence" of violation of Spanish neutrality by Russia and Italy were in hand—enough to warrant another convening of the Nonintervention Committee.

A report emanates from Istanbul without confirmation that 12 Russian steamers loaded with food and ammunition and bound for Spain have passed through the Bosphorus in the last two weeks.

It is just possible that the British diplomatic strategy is to meet Russian charges with counter-charges to such an extent that both Fascist and Communist sympathizers will appear equally guilty. Could such an impression be spread, it would be easier to resist Russian demands that Italy, Germany and Portugal be acted against by the committee.

Ethiopia—Reich Recognizes Italy's Rule

Germany gives formal recognition to Italy's claim to Ethiopia. This action is regarded as the outcome of Italo-German conversations that have lately been in progress. Germany thus becomes the first to recognize Italy's Ethiopian conquest from which the League of Nations has studiously withheld recognition. There is a logic in Germany's action, for Germany, as one of the so-called "have-not" nations, greatly desires colonial acquisitions. This grant of recognition by the Reich is regarded by some as placing the stamp and seal upon a mutual Italo-German philosophy of colonial policy.

Blum—Faces Task of Balancing Budget

The French Popular Front Government of Premier Blum appears secure after stormy days of expert guidance through a sea of potential dangers.

The Radical Socialists, who are the moderates of the coalition, close their meeting at Biarritz with a vote of support for the Government. Premier Blum by skillful maneuvering has already placated the Communists. To retain the Radical Socialist support, the Government must pass an honest budget, already promised by M. Blum, and oppose staying strikes, which the Premier has already outlawed.

Tuesday the French Cabinet meets. On Nov. 3 the Parliament probably will meet. United the French Government must advance to solve many domestic and international problems.

The diplomatic efforts of former Premier Herriot have been jettisoned. France last year sacrificed the League by opposing collective action against Italy, all in order to keep Germany and Italy apart. Today Germany and Italy are closer than since the days of the Triple Alliance. Fortunately, however, Premier Blum is a man who believes European peace must be universal, not a series of strategic blocs aimed against Germany.

Paris-to-Saigon—French Fly 13,700-Mile Race

The combined activity of military and commercial aviation keep the airlanes busy most of the time and the key word is always "competition." Maurice Arnoux and André Japy, France's Paris-to-Saigon fliers, lead in this 13,700-mile race to Indo-China and back. Pilot Michael Detroyat, winner of American flying honors at Los Angeles this year, is forced down near Corinth, Greece. The third plane returns to Paris, after developing engine trouble over Italy. The French air ministry offers 1,200,000 francs for purchase of the winning plane. There are also prizes totaling 850,000 francs.

Military officials hope to discover new speed and new cruising range in the planes making this flight.

Text of Landon's Address at Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 26 (AP)—The text of Gov. Alfred M. Landon's address here today follows:

In essence this campaign boils down to one issue: Do you believe in the fundamental New Deal policies? Do you believe in a program that is directed toward undermining constitutional government and the American way of life?

As the campaign progresses, the Administration's strategy has become plain. You must have observed it. Mr. Roosevelt and his spokesmen are trying to confine attention to the first three or four months of his Administration, the first three or four months before the New Deal started on its untrodden paths. Beyond that they speak only of relief and recovery. The rest of the major issues developed under the New Deal they deliberately evade. They do none of the usual pointing with pride.

Hope Country Will Forget

They ask for another four years of power because back in 1933, for a few weeks, they remembered their platform pledges. They hope the country will forget how those pledges were then thrown out of the window. They ask for another mandate because of their warm hearts and humanitarian instincts. As if they alone possess humanitarian instincts and they alone would keep our fellow Americans from starving. They hope the country will forget what every community knows—the waste and extravagance and the humiliating political coercion involved in the handling of relief.

In their platform this year as in their platform four years ago, they denounce monopoly and promise to enforce the anti-trust laws. They hope the country will forget that in their great recovery measure, the NRA, they fostered monopoly and suspended the anti-trust laws. They talk of preserving American business. They hope the country will forget the promise of a breathing spell that was broken when Congress met last January and that was remembered again only when the election loomed ahead. They profess their concern in the prosperity of the little fellow. They hope the country will forget what millstones they hung about the little fellow's neck in the NRA, the invisible taxes, and in the latest tax act which will hold back the growth of small concerns by penalizing the use of earnings for expansion.

Promise of Budget

They tell us a balanced budget is on the way. They hope the country will forget that six times in the past four years the President has promised to balance the budget, and only last week he promised the seventh time. They tell us they have made our savings safe. They hope the country will forget that their continued squandering threatens to destroy the value of all savings. They dwell on social security legislation. They hope the country will forget that this measure is a gross betrayal of social security. They give lip service to the American form of government. They hope the country will forget that nine out of 11 major statutes enacted by their Administration have been held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

They boast that business is better. They hope the country will forget that it went into a slump after the New Deal measures became operative and became really better only when the Supreme Court of the United States knocked off some of its shackles by holding the NRA unconstitutional. They talk of recovery and they hope the country will forget that in spite of improvement 11,000,000 persons are still unemployed and 20,000,000 are still on the relief rolls.

Assails New Deal Policies

So I might go on enumerating New Deal policies, every one of which would be a major issue in any ordinary campaign.

Waste and extravagance in government.

The debauching of the civil service.

The alliance with corrupt city machines.

The extending of Farley methods throughout the states with the WPA.

And finally, the illegal use of your money, the taxpayers' money, the propaganda to build up class hatred and entrench the New Deal in power.

But for the moment we can put all these issues aside and turn to what I said at the beginning is the overwhelming issue in this campaign—the preservation of constitutional government and the American way of life.

Strange Group Pictures

On the one side, on the side of the New Deal, we find a strange new group. It's adherents believe that the principles upon which this nation was founded and has grown great, no longer can serve us. They believe in an all-powerful Chief Executive and subserviency of Congress and the courts to his will.

They believe in the concentration of political and economic authority in the White House in Washington.

And where does this lead? Let them tell us where it leads. On page 28 of the Democratic Digest, an official publication of the so-called Democratic National Committee, for March, 1936, we find these words, "the original guillotine which decapitated Louis XVI, loyal friend of the American colonies when they needed a friend, was sold in France on St. Valentine's day for $167.

"With American liberties at stake it might not be inappropriate to buy this guillotine and set it up in front of the new judicial temple which frowns across the park that separates it from the Capitol."

This is their position, stated in their own official document. Now let us see who is on the other side.

Other Side Pictured

On the other side supporting your cause, stand those who believe in the American form of government. In addition to Republicans we find the Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1924 and the Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1928, and following them we find millions of Democratic men and women of courage and integrity who all their lives have supported the principles of Jefferson, Cleveland and Wilson. These people are Americans before they are partisans. They recognize that this strange New Deal has betrayed the principles of the Democratic party and of the American form of government.

In the last analysis, that is the question upon which you will cast your ballots on November third. But when you ask Mr. Roosevelt about this and try to pin him down, he says we Republicans are telling bedtime stories. I have asked him and asked repeatedly. Does he intend if re-elected to revive the NRA and the AAA which the Supreme Court has declared to be contrary to our American form of government? So far his reply has been a long, loud silence.

Demands Frank Statement

They believe in the destruction of state rights and of home rule. There can be an honest difference of opinion as to whether the proposals of the Administration for one-man government hold the solution of our social and economic problems, but there can be no difference of opinion on this, the President's theory of government should be presented frankly to the people at the polls. He has no right to ask for votes without telling the people his intentions.

Repeatedly I have stated my position with all the force at my command; I am for the preservation of the American Constitution and the American system of free enterprise. I link constitutional government with the American system of free enterprise because they belong together.

Every government is adapted to the sort of social system the people have built up and demand. After all, there can be only two systems of government; the one where the government is the master of the people and the other where it is the servant of the people. May I say again this is the real issue in this campaign.

Do We Want Dictatorship?

In certain countries, the people are accustomed to being directed from above; they would be lost if they were on their own. So they get the kind of government that gives them direction, that tells them what to do, that regiments their daily lives. That kind of government is dictatorship. Do we want that here; there are some who do.

Listen to what a high official of this Administration has to say, "Planning will necessarily become a function of the Federal Government. Either that or the planning agency will supersede that government . . . business will logically be required to disappear. This is not an over-statement of the fact for emphasis. It is literally meant . . . planning implies guidance as to capital uses. This would limit entrance into or expansion of operations. Planning also implies adjustment of production to consumption . . . new industries will not just happen as the automobile industry did. They will have to be foreseen, to be argued for . . . the future is becoming visible in Russia . . . the new kind of economic machinery we have in prospect cannot function in our present economy." Do you want the kind of dictatorship this New Deal leader advocates?

Builders Valued Freedom

The builders of the American system were not of this breed. They valued freedom, freedom of worshiping God in their own way, freedom to speak as they pleased so long as they did not infringe the rights of others. They did not want any government to tell them how to manage their affairs. They wanted the sort of constitutional government best adapted to the way of life they had already established. This sort of government the founding fathers worked out at Philadelphia, government that gave free scope to the energies of the people. But it enabled them to take collective action against all foes abroad and all exploiters at home. It recognized that the government to be set up in the federal city would be too remote to manage many of the detailed affairs of a vast and diversified country. So it sharply limited federal powers and reserved all other powers to the states and to the people. For protection against tyranny it set up the three independent branches—the executive, the legislative and the judicial. Finally, because the people demanded it before they would ratify, it provided the great Bill of Rights to safeguard the liberties of the people.

Constitution Grows

And the Constitution has worked as our forefathers planned. It was the most liberal plan of government in the world when it was adopted. It still is, because it is a living thing that can grow and change with the changing needs of the country, the changing thought of the country, the changing desires of the country. Under its protection our country has gone forward to constantly higher and higher social and economic standards, it will continue to do so without any fundamental change in our American form of government.

Why do I recall this hostory? Because it bears directly on the tremendous issue that confronts us in this campaign. Because the threat to constitutional government that now menaces our country in the New Deal is a threat as well to the American way of life on which our present and future welfare depends. Because it is the essence of the New Deal that the Constitution must go in order to give men in Washington the power to make America over, to destroy the American way of life and establish a foreign way of life in its place.

Let us not deceive ourselves. The President may not see where his policies are leading, but the men in the intimate circles of his advisers see perfectly well where he must come out.

Pattern Becomes Clear

They have the pattern of their planned economy before them. What at first seemed a confused jigsaw puzzle to those outside of that charmed circle, has been taking shape in the last three years. Our homes, our communities, our jobs and our businesses are to be directed from Washington. The profit motive is to be eliminated. Business as we know it is to disappear.

Observe how one piece after another of the jigsaw puzzle is moved into place. There is a piece labeled "NRA." It tells men how their businesses must be run. Here is another piece labeled "AAA." It tells farmers what they shall plant and limits the food production of the nation. Here is another piece, the latest tax measure, that will hinder business institutions from building up reserves to see them through another depression and that in the event of such a depression will force them into bankruptcy or into the hands of the Government.

And here is another piece, one huge blank check after another, given by a rubber-stamp Congress to an all-powerful President, which if continued will make Congress a mere arm of the executive. And finally comes the last piece, the most jagged piece of all, that of deficit spending and deliberate inflation which go hand in hand and which eventually create the misery, the poverty, the hopelessness out of which dictatorships arise.

Yes, the pattern is gradually becoming clearer. Shall we give four years more to the men who are working on this foreign pattern? Shall we give them what they will construe as a mandate to finish the job? Or shall we vote to return to the American system under the American Constitution? I know what your answer will be on the third of November.

Poll of Farmers

THE latest 10,000 straw vote ballots secured by farmers in 24 states since the last release by Farm Journal differ from the cumulative totals, now including about 132,000 ballots, in several respects. Ohio, Oregon and Pennsylvania show considerably higher percentages for the Republican candidates than do the cumulative figures, Oregon in particular swinging from the Democratic camp to Governor Landon.

On the other hand, Illinois farmers interviewed in the past few days give Mr. Roosevelt a small majority, and in Wisconsin a working plurality, contrary to the cumulative totals.

Tabulation in percentages:

	Landon P. C.	Roosevelt P. C.	Lemke P. C.	Elec. Votes
Ark.	38.5	59.2	1.9	9
Calif	40.4	50.0	8.8	22
Conn.	62.8	31.0	4.7	8
Fla.	12.2	87.1	.7	7
Ill.	42.2	51.8	5.7	29
Ind.	32.0	62.2	5.7	14
Iowa	36.6	55.3	7.5	11
Kan.	53.3	43.1	2.7	9
Maine	66.3	32.6	1.1	5
Md.	41.2	57.5	1.3	8
Mass.	63.1	29.7	7.2	17
Mich.	41.2	42.6	14.6	19
Minn.	39.3	43.4	16.4	11
Mo.	46.2	51.2	2.2	15
Neb.	29.6	61.1	8.3	7
N. J.	55.6	44.4	..	16
N. Y.	74.7	20.5	4.6	47
Ohio	52.7	40.2	6.5	26
Ore.	61.3	32.3	6.5	5
Penna.	74.5	23.0	2.1	36
S. D.	49.0	35.0	15.9	4
Texas	11.6	87.5	.2	23
Wash.	36.2	55.1	4.4	8
Wis.	36.0	44.8	17.4	12

Kansas Labor Delegates Endorse Landon Record

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 26 (AP)—P. W. Burgess, Kansas City, Kan., announced last night that about 250 members of 24 organized labor crafts in Kansas, at a meeting here, endorsed Gov. Alfred M. Landon for the presidency.

Mr. Burgess, chairman of the resolutions committee at the meeting, said resolutions were adopted criticizing certain national labor leaders for attempting "to deliver organized labor to the Democratic party," and deploring "unjustified" attacks on the labor record of the Republican presidential nominee.

The resolutions, he explained, expressed the attitude of approximately 250 representatives at the meeting, but were not to be taken as official expressions of the various crafts.

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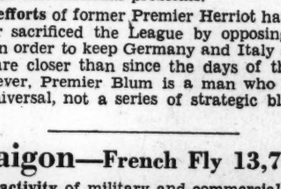
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Pennsylvania Approves 'Not Over 50 Club'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26—Formation of the "Not Over 50 Club"—whose members are pledged to reduce highway accidents by limiting their speed to 50 miles an hour under all circumstances—has been warmly commended by Ray C. Weber, State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. The club is said to have about 55,000 members in all parts of the United States.

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An Ice Cream Cone Starts a Business

A blind boy was eating an ice cream cone paid for by someone else and wished to buy his own by fruits of his own labor—Then Blindcraft in San Francisco was born—That was 20 years ago—Now blind boys make furniture and other things and buy their own delicacies.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Blindcraft—a non-profit philanthhopic corporation operating a manufacturing plant for the sole purpose of employing blind men and women at a living wage—celebrates its twentieth anniversary here.

In a special proclamation Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco, set aside Oct. 24 to 31 as "Blindcraft Week."

Although established 20 years ago through the efforts of Mrs. Ruth A. Quinan, the organization actually had its beginnings as far back as 1901 when Mrs. Quinan, who is now president and business manager of Blindcraft, opened a small reading room for the blind, where they might come in and be read to.

As the story of the establishment of Blindcraft is related today it all began with "a few ice cream cones on a very warm day."

Here Is the Story

Some blind boys were sitting in a small reading room listening to a story being read them by one of the few people who were interested in keeping these boys off the streets.

The door suddenly opened, The reading stopped, and Mrs. Quinan, who for some time had sought to be of some assistance, came in with an ice cream cone for each boy.

As she sat and talked with them, while the cones were being enjoyed, one of the boys said:

"I wish this lady's husband could find some work for us so that we could buy our own ice cream cones."

That remark set Mrs. Quinan thinking, Before long she returned, gathered the boys about her and told them she would find work for them—on one condition: that they would not continue to beg and "mooch" on the streets.

Now the Beginning

They agreed. Mrs. Quinan then found instructors to teach these boys to make things with their hands. First it was baskets—later brooms, and now baskets, brooms, and furniture. While the boys were learning to make the baskets she sought a market for their wares and before long was able to secure for these and other blind persons a livable wage.

Since that time Mrs. Quinan, who came from New York, has devoted her life to humanitarian work. In the words of a co-worker at the Blindcraft factory, "She is a real humanitarian!"

Blindcraft Building, San Francisco

Known as the "Chief" Mrs. Quinan is beloved by all of this district's blind. Among other of her activities connected with Blindcraft she has established what is known as the Blindcraft Open Forum for the Blind of California. Here the blind can come to her with their various problems, with which she helps them deal.

Known to Radio Audience

She has also taken her musical talents to Blindcraft where she formed the Blindcraft Ensemble, a quartet which has been heard weekly over a local radio station for a number of years.

Unfortunately, reveal her assistants, at this the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the organization Mrs. Quinan has been called to the east coast on business.

Today the once insignificant broom business has grown into a regular furniture business. Blindcraft owns its own three-story factory building in which are employed regularly from 70 to 80 workers. Most of the work done is in reed and rattan. Their brooms are sold all up and down the Pacific Coast. The workers are called for in the morning and delivered at their homes after work in a special factory bus. At noon they eat in a special cafeteria-lunch room on the third floor of the factory.

The building was a gift, some 10 years ago, by Henry Cowell and his two sisters, Isobelle and Helen. From this headquarters Mrs. Quinan estimates the organization aids more than 500 blind people in this vicinity monthly.

Although the organization is not self-supporting, it does not belong to the Community Chest. Along this line Mayor Rossi says of the activities of Blindcraft:

"As most San Franciscans are well aware, 'Blindcraft' is carrying on a splendid constructive charity. It is not supported by the Community Chest, but relies for its maintenance upon the kindly assistance of generous friends who accept the duty all of us owe to those deprived of sight.

"Thousands of San Franciscans annually visit 1097 Howard street, and purchase Blindcraft brooms and a wide range of other useful articles, including furniture. Blindcraft articles are not peddled."

Mrs. Quinan points out that there is only one Blindcraft in the United States and that the name is registered as a trademark in the United States patent office in Washington.

Tourists and residents in San Francisco are invited by Blindcraft to visit the factory to see their various exhibits.

State Officials Act in New York To Bar Bootleg Coal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Strong representations will be made to New York State lawmakers when the Legislature meets, immediately after the New Year, to get them to put through legislation barring the importation of so-called bootleg coal from Pennsylvania into this State.

Meanwhile, complaints have been placed before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Attorney General John J. Bennett, Solicitor General Henry Epstein and Superintendent of State Police John A. Warner by the state co-ordinator of the solid fuel industry, Robert Stephens, urging that action be taken to stop the flow of this coal into New York.

Decision to go before the Legislature with a plea for new laws regulating the shipment of coal was had at a meeting of district attorneys or their assistants from 15 counties, state officials and local police in the office of District Attorney William C. Dodge here yesterday. They all agreed to join in the present drive for new legislation and Mr. Stephens said that Governor Lehman had assured him he also would do what he could to stop this traffic. At the same time it was announced that a new ordinance was being drafted for presentation to the Board of Aldermen which would provide enforcement features lacking in the present state law.

John C. McDermott, assistant district attorney, who has been gathering evidence in the grand jury investigation on the bootlegging of coal, told the meeting that racketeers were operating among the bootleggers and holding "courts" with "judges and juries" for the trial of intruders who fail to live up to territorial restrictions.

The fight against the illicit coal mining operations in Pennsylvania was brought to New York by the mine owners after they had failed to get action by the Pennsylvania state authorities.

Mining of coal by unemployed miners without the consent of the mine owners and over their protests, followed the closing down of many mines in the Pennsylvania anthracite region.

The taking by them of coal from the closed properties started on a small scale; but later it developed into an "industry" upon which not only the unemployed miners and their families depend for a livelihood, but which keeps business going in innumerable towns in the mining areas.

English Cargo Ship Sets 24-Day Mark to Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREMANTLE, W. Aust. Over a period of several months many high speed performances have been established by new types of vessels trading between United Kingdom ports and Australia.

Recently the shaw, Savill, and Albion motor ship Waipawa arrived here after traveling from London, a distance of 9718 miles, in 24 days four hours nine minutes.

Carrying 1516 tons of general cargo the Waipawa completed her voyage at an average speed of 16.75 knots. Of all passages made to Australia via the Suez Canal this is claimed to be the fastest.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local.

New England
Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist 10:45 a. m.: WORL, 920kc. on Nov. 1, 8; Dec. 6, 13; Jan. 3, 10; shortwave station WIXAL, 10:12 a. m. (11.78mc.), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Nov. 1, Dec. 6, Jan. 3.

Eastern States
Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Nov. 1, Dec. 6, Jan. 3.

New York

New York City—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc., Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc.; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Nov. 15, Dec. 20, Jan. 17.

Central States
Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WOFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Nov. 1, Dec. 6, Jan. 3.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Nov. 8, 22; Dec. 13, 27; Jan. 10, 24.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Nov. 1, 15; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17.

Pacific States
California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Territories
Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Canada
Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

'Memory House' Dedicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A memorial to North Carolinians who participated in seven American wars has been dedicated in Raleigh. The structure, called the "House of Memory," was erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. It is in the form of a pavilion, and is of granite construction. Eventually nine bronze tablets will record the number of men North Carolina gave to the Confederate cause and memorialize the 2500 fallen who are buried near the memorial. Two of these tablets already have been set.

Group in Britain Tries Teamwork In Bird Watching

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—At the conclusion of its first year's work, the British Trust for Ornithology is able to report that the results obtained prove that the organization of field observers of birds has been well worth while.

More than 1000 observers have participated in the various inquiries, and for the first time, the report states, organized teamwork by field observers has been made a normal feature of bird watching in Great Britain. It has been found, too, that bird watchers co-operating in their work produce valuable results obtainable in no other way.

Ringed Woodcock Recovered

Some 1200 young woodcock were ringed in the last two years and about 40 of those recovered carried trust rings. A nestling ringed in Scotland in June, 1934, was recovered in Spain before Christmas, and another in Portugal. Another nestling, also ringed in Scotland, was reported from Norway in the following nesting season.

Another inquiry has been that relating to the food of the little owl. This bird has been frequently reported as hostile to song birds and young game, but careful investigation has proved that it feeds mainly on rodents, insects, and earthworms. The inquiry is still proceeding to establish whether this bird is generally beneficial or otherwise.

Inquiries Cover Many Points

Accurate information is also being sought as to the eating of buds by wild birds. They are often accused by gardeners of causing damage to fruit trees and shrubs, but real evidence is seldom forthcoming. One common accusation is that they peck open or break off buds and flowers and drop them uneaten.

Other points covered have been, the population of the great crested grebe in Great Britain, a census of heronries, the spread of the fulmar petrel, and tameness in wild birds. In regard to this last point the report recalls how easily the confidence of wild birds may be won, as shown in the London parks, the Whipsnade zoo, and at certain places in Germany and Austria.

Civil Service Assembly Elects

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada on Oct. 24 elected Charles H. Bland, president and chose William E. Brownrigg, executive officer of the California personnel board, a member of the executive council. Mr. Bland is president of the Civil Service Commission of Canada.

Daylight Time Suits Chile; Brings Problem to Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—While Chileans, after a two-year trial period, have decided to retain daylight time permanently, the Argentines are still debating the subject. A law now in force allows for clocks to be advanced one hour in November, when summer begins in this part of the world, but pressure is being brought to bear on President Justo to keep the time for the Buenos Aires community as it is.

Many business men oppose daylight time there, because they feel that trade will be lost and less money spent; but they are accused of blaming the clock for depression troubles, and statistically it has been proved that trade is getting better every season. The only companies that have definitely lost business through the law are those engaged in metropolitan lighting.

Summer Rush

John A. Flannagan, of the Rosario merchants' association, declared that operatives opposed daylight time because they had the fixed habit of not going to bed till after dark and consequently did not get sufficient rest; though they seem glad enough to have more time out of doors. Some shop assistants agree with proprietors and managers that it is difficult to cope with the last-minute rush in the stores in summer and that many mistakes occur in the pandemonium.

Clerks and stenographers are solid for the idea. Liquor dealers, on the other hand, are unanimously against it; and the fact they have risen in opposition has strengthened the case of city workers who wish to get to their country clubs and recreation centers. The Union Industrial Argentina has admitted to President Justo that the extra hour of daylight should be conceded. For labor is declared to be more contented and efficient in the summer as a result of a long and refreshing afternoon.

The camp man's viewpoint has been ruled out, as agricultural life is governed by nature and not the clock. The final decision may be taken in the interests of the stores and their employees. Some shop assistants dislike attending to customers early in the day, when it is hot; others find the two-hour rest at midday sufficient. But the majority seem to want to get away from business to play or to be cool.

The Chileans

In regard to the Chileans, they have settled down to permanent daylight time. Rural and urban folks all seem satisfied. An informal vote, conducted by the press and government offices, revealed that the average citizen just could not be bothered with changing his clock twice a year and having his habits disturbed; for it was agreed that household and office arrangements were upset for a fortnight when the time was put forward and another fortnight when it was put back.

The farmers were opposed to changes, and in any case they stuck to one time all the year round. They preferred permanent daylight. The state railroads, which dominate national transportation, complained of constantly changing schedules and heavy printing bills, besides freight difficulties, until a permanent system was adopted. Only office workers were concerned with the personal advantages to be derived from daylight time. Storekeepers at first opposed, but they have got used to it, and the fact that there have been no complaints in recent summers is accepted as proof that they do not lose financially.

Play Streets Aid Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALFORD, Eng.—Salford, first British city to adopt play streets, rendering them safe for children by prohibiting traffic, has proved one of the safest cities for children in the past year. Not a single child has been fatally injured as a result of a road accident, although approximately 36,000 children attend schools in the city.

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Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

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Canada
Alberta

Edmonton: Empire Theater, 10139 103d street, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 2.
Medicine Hat (Second Church): Masonic Temple, Fourth street and Fifth avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 6.

Ontario

Toronto (Second Church): Palace Theater, Danforth and Pape avenues, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 1.

Quebec

Montreal: American Presbyterian Church Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 3.

Saskatchewan

Saskatoon: Bessborough Hotel, 3 p. m., Nov. 1.

England
Essex

Leyton (First Church, Leytonstone): New Baths Hall, High Road, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 9.

London

London: (auspices First Church, Hendon): Orpheum Cinema, Finchley Road, Golders Green, N. W. 11, 3 p. m., Nov. 8.

Surrey

Richmond: Richmond Kinema, Hill Rise, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 8.

Yorkshire

Sheffield (First Church): The City Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

Ireland
Dublin

Dublin (Second Church): Church Edifice, Rathmines Park, Rathmines, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Wales
Denbighshire

Colwyn Bay: Lecture Hall, Sea View Road, opposite St. Paul's Church, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 10.

France

Paris (First Church): Maison de la Mutualité, 22 rue Saint Victor, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 13. In French.
Paris (Second Church): Church Edifice, 58 Boulevard Flandrin, 3 p. m., in English, and 4:30 p. m., in French, Nov. 15.

Switzerland

Geneva (First Church): Victoria Hall, rue General Dufour, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 9. In French.
Lausanne (First Church): Metropole, 6 p. m., Nov. 8. In French.
Montreux: Pavillon de Sports, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 10.
Neuchatel: Theater, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 12. In French.
Zurich (First Church): Church Building, Eisengasse 19, 8 p. m., Nov. 6. In English.

United States
District of Columbia

Washington (Third Church): Constitution Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

Florida

Jacksonville: Duval County Armory, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 5.

Illinois

Charleston: Auditorium, State Teachers College, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third street and Coles avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.
Dwight: High School Gymnasium, Mazon avenue and Chicago street, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Glen Ellyn: Glenbard High School Auditorium, Crescent boulevard, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 1.
Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.

Indiana

Mishawaka: Mishawaka High School, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
Warsaw: Eagles Hall, 113½ Center street, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.

Iowa

Ottumwa: Church Edifice, 203 East Fourth street, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.
Waterloo: West High School Auditorium, 1115 West Fifth street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 1.

Maine

Auburn (First Church, Auburn and Lewiston): Edward Little High School, Academy street, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.

Massachusetts

Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):
Watertown: Watertown Senior High School, Columbia street, near Common street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 1.
Everett: First Methodist Episcopal Church, Norwood street, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.
Brookline: Whitney Hall, Beacon street, Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., Nov. 5 and 6.
West Roxbury: Daniel Dorchester Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Park street and March avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.
East Milton: State Theater, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 8.
Holyoke: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.
New Bedford: Church Building, Mill and County streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.
Northampton: Northampton High School, Main and New South streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 2.

Michigan

Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5240 West Chicago boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Kalamazoo (First Chruch): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.

Minnesota

Austin: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 1.
Minneapolis (Second Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.

Missouri

Kansas City (Fifth Church): Ivanhoe Masonic Temple, Linwood boulevard and Park avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 1.

Montana

Libby: Kootenai Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 1.

New Jersey

East Orange: Auditorium, East Orange High School, North Walnut Street, near Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 5.
Keyport: Keyport High School, Broad Street, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 1.
Maplewood: Columbia High School, Valley Street and Parker Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 1.
Morristown: Morristown High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 1.
Ridgewood: Ridgewood High School, 627 East Ridgewood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 6.
Woodbury: Rialto Theater, 110 South Broad Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 1.

New York

Binghamton: Masonic Temple, Main and Murray Streets, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 1.
Flushing: Church Edifice, Sanford Avenue near Parsons Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 6.
Jamaica: Sunday School Building, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-Fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 2.
Mt. Vernon: Westchester Woman's Club, 110 Crary Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 5.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 2. Radiocast Station WMCA.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
Oneonta: Oneonta High School, Academy Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 1.
Silver Creek: High School Auditorium, Main Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.

Ohio

Athens: High School Auditorium, West State Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 1.
Canton: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 2107 Sixth Street, S. W., entrance on Greenfield Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 2.
Celina: City Hall, Main Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 1.
Lima: Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
Mansfield: Senior High School Auditorium, West Park Drive, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 5.
New Philadelphia: Joseph Welty Junior High School, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 1.

Oregon

Salem: Church Auditorium, 405 Chemeketa street, 8 p. m., Nov. 6. Radiocast Station KSLM, 1370kc.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut street, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Sewickley: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 2.

Texas

Fort Worth (First Church): Church Auditorium, Fourth and Lamar streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Washington

Bellingham: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Bremerton: First Methodist Episcopal Church, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.
Seattle (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, Third avenue, North, and Mercer street, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Spokane (Society): Downtown Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Wenatchee: Church Edifice, Washington and Douglas streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

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The Home Forum

Bashō, Poet of Kindness

A SMALL blue and orange butterfly fluttered into my studio, seemingly borne upon a ray of sunlight, and poised itself, motionless, against the window-pane. Its folded, almost translucid wings quivered slightly; and, as I watched it, marveling at its frail beauty, a *haikai* of Bashō, one of Japan's most celebrated poets, came to my mind:

"Wake up! Wake up!
I will make thee my friend
Sleepy little butterfly!"

And, thereupon, the memory of Bashō lingered with me during the rest of the afternoon.

* * *

IN THESE TROUBLED times, the gentle figure of the old Japanese poet assumes a special significance. He stands for so many things which the modern world appears to disdain, or at least to pass lightly by. For Bashō's whole life contains a rare lesson of the beauty of simplicity and sincerity. He was a simple-hearted man, devoid of guile, who early realized the vanity of earthly ambitions, and discovered those enduring ethical values which truly enrich even the most humble existence. Human life in all its forms was for him an unceasing source of wonder and delight, which he crystallized in those diminutive poems in three verses and seventeen syllables called *haikai*. And, by doing so, he has given some unique and perfect contributions to the literature of the world.

Matsuo Bashō was born in 1644, at Ueno, in the province of Iga. He belonged to a family of Samurai who loyally served the local *Daimyo*. When still a mere boy, Bashō became a great friend of the *Daimyo's* son, and this friendship continued for several years during which the young noble initiated the budding poet into the beauty of literary art. When he passed on, Bashō, who was then sixteen years old, wrote his now celebrated and oft quoted *haikai:*

"Separated by the clouds,
The two wild ducks
Bade each other goodbye!"

His literary and philosophical vocation dates from that hour.

* * *

ALTHOUGH BASHŌ SOUGHT the advice of the greatest masters of Yedo, nature was, and remained, his true teacher. In fact, it can be truly said that Bashō's whole work is a fervent hymn to nature expressed in some of the most perfect *haikai* of which Japanese literature can boast.

Bashō built himself a hut in the Fugukawa district of Yedo, and planted beside it a banana tree (*bashō*) from which he took the *nom de plume* by which he is known to posterity.

His rare talent, and the delightful originality of his character, soon won for him a great reputation. He found himself surrounded by a court of disciples and admirers, all of whom began composing epigrams! His fame even reached the poorest huts of the country, and many of his *haikai* became proverbial.

Bashō considered poetry as the intuitive expression of one who loves only simplicity and sincerity; he held that a true poet should, before all things, be pure, fervent and a mystic.

* * *

IN 1682, THE great Fire which destroyed half of the capital also swept away Bashō's hut. The poet was again struck by the evanescence and futility of material things and possessions; hence he resolved to become a pilgrim and to seek henceforth only those things which endure.

One finds him, thereafter, wandering throughout Japan, meditating under the transient glory of the cherry blossoms—or on the shore of a quiet lake—or again admiring the beauty of the full moon shining on the newly-fallen snow. And while thus tramping the roads, listening to the great truths dawning in his consciousness, communing with nature—he sang of the flowers, the birds, and the insects, like some Oriental Francis of Assisi, his heart aglow with love for all the dumb creatures he met during his journeys.

* * *

THE SIGHT OF an old horse caused him to declare with conviction:

"Even an old horse
Is pretty in the morning
In the dazzling snow."

Bashō loved the snow and referred to it time and again.

"The first snow:
One flake is just heavy enough
To bend a gladiolus leaf!"

And Spring also delighted him, as when he wrote:

"A Spring night!
Oh, the cherry trees, the cherry trees in bloom!
'Tis already dawn!"

But it is especially his innate kindness and his deep love for animals which appear in his *haikai*, as in this charming little poem:

"Sparrow, my friend,
Do not eat the bee
Playing amongst the flowers!"

And what tenderness is contained in the following delightful epigram:

"The duckling's short legs
Are as if enveloped in a downy kimono!
May it be warm!"

One day Bashō and his favorite pupil, Kikaku, were walking in the country, when the latter, catching sight of a red dragon-fly, immediately improvised the following *haikai:*

"A red dragon-fly!
Pull off its wings
Lo! a pimento!"

Bashō's gentle nature was revolted by the cruelty implied by this brilliant epigram, which appeared to him directly contrary to the duty of kindness toward animals which is one of the fundamental teachings of Buddhism, of which he was a fervent follower. He, therefore, hastened to transpose the above poem, and wrote:

"A pimento:
Add wings to it, and
Lo! a red dragon-fly!"

thus proving how much more beautiful and constructive is a thought inspired by loving-kindness than one resulting from mere intellectual brilliancy.

* * *

IT IS DOUBTLESS largely due to Bashō that the Japanese owe their appreciation of the full value of nature, which truly modeled the personality of the poet. During his many years of unceasing wanderings throughout the length and breadth of Japan, Bashō celebrated his moments of most intense emotion in these *haikai* which have been handed down to us. Truly, seventeen Japanese syllables seem insufficient to perpetuate a deep thrill, a rare adventure of the soul. Bashō has succeeded in crystallizing a world of emotions and even moral teachings in his *haikai*.

A Buddhist monk reproached him one day for cultivating so frivolous an art as that of the epigram, and remarked to him: "Look, you could easily make verses on this mallow growing by the wayside, but you could not draw any useful morality from it—"

It is said that Bashō smiled and immediately recited the following *haikai:*

"By the wayside
This marsh-mallow
Was eaten by a horse!"

He thus conveyed a lesson of modesty: for, if the flower had not pushed itself forward, so as to be seen by all, it would not have been eaten by the horse!

* * *

OF COURSE, NO translation can render the subtlety of the Japanese originals of these *haikai*, which are generally recited or chanted twice over, so as to give the hearer time to savor their exquisite charm. But by reading the poems of Bashō who, in 1694, left behind as his only earthly possessions a standish, some manuscripts and a wooden rice bowl,—one can glean something of the message of one who loved all that was beautiful and noble; and who, speaking of a wicked act, declared solemnly: "That is not poetry!"

MARC LOGE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN BY JAN MOSTAERT (1474-1556): IN THE COLLECTION OF L. ROSENTHAL, PARIS

MORE than a century before Frans Hals established the fame of the Haarlem School of Painting, this city was already an artists' center. Many painters were born and many worked there, but most of them spent some time in the Southern Netherlands. Although the Northern Netherlanders retained their integrity, their work shows great affinity to that of the Southern masters and this, to a certain extent, accounts for the comparatively late recognition of Haarlem as a painters' center. Research work has been greatly hampered by the fact that so many works of this school have either been lost or dispersed; but the fame of the Northern Netherlands' primitives increased in the course of years, and the fine exhibition in the Boymans Museum at Rotterdam this summer has opened many eyes to the beauty of early art.

One of the most notable masters of this school was Jan Mostaert. When, in 1604, Carel van Mander compiled his biography of painters, he gleaned information regarding Mostaert from the old painter, Albert Simons at Haarlem, who was proud of having been a pupil of Mostaert sixty years before, when the latter was seventy years of age. Mostaert was a pupil of the painter Jacob, who is probably identical with his own uncle, Jacob Mostaert. They belonged to a prominent family. Jan, who was on familiar terms with many well-known people, is praised as noble, affable and polite.

Van Mander tells us that there was a tradition in the family that Mostaert, at the age of eighteen, entered the service of Margaret of Savoy who, in 1507, was Regent of the Netherlands and who, between that year and 1530, resided chiefly at Brussels and Mechlin. According to the same source, that artist is said to have traveled with her and to have painted many of her courtiers. Research in the old archives has brought to light only one document to substantiate this. Mostaert's descendants possessed a letter, written by Margaret, in which she addresses him as her nobleman. It is, however, difficult to prove whether or not he was in her service so long. But that he had close relations with the regent's court is incontestable.

Mostaert's portraits usually show a distinction that does not spring entirely from the character of the artist himself; for his sitters undoubtedly belong to society.

In the collection of L. Rosenthal, in Paris, there is a fine portrait of a woman. The figure is placed in a hilly forest landscape, with two deer approaching each other. The woman wears a dark green mantle over her brown dress which has yellow undersleeves. A black veil covers her dark brown hair at the back, and is fastened to the head with a broad band of white and red ornamented with gold. A large gold pendant and gold clasp on her belt are her only ornaments. The painter says little of the lady's character; yet the fine face, peaceful and quiet as the landscape behind her, charms us.

Free to All

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW CONSTANTLY in human experience the word "free" encourages people to try something new! This little word often seems to hold out the attraction of adventure to the human mind, as well as specifying that it is not money which purchases the desired article.

If these free gifts offered for the daily use or pleasure of humanity appeal so much to thought, how much greater should be the desire to gain the priceless gift of spiritual understanding, freely bestowed by God, divine Love, on each and all of His beloved children! Inexhaustible and fadeless, this gift of spiritual understanding is found to be valuable, practicable, and enduring in proportion as it is utilized.

Where can we find this beautiful gift of freedom, and how can we retain it? Throughout the Bible we find many instances of prophets, apostles, and others continually proving man's God-given freedom from all evil. Christ Jesus, our Way-shower, never failed to use his spiritual understanding of the true nature of God and man. His was the perfect example, for he used the precious gift of divine knowledge all the time, with the wondrous result that the sick were healed, the multitudes were fed with but a few loaves and fishes, the sinners were reformed, and the dead were raised. How fully he exemplified the words of the Apostle Paul (Romans 5:18), "By the righteousness of one the free gift came upon all men unto justification of life"!

Today, through the inspired teachings of Christian Science, we can all learn to use this free gift in every event of our lives. Following our Master's example, we too can prove man's natural exemption from all evil and his perfect at-one-ment with his Father-Mother God. Study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, clearly shows that good is the actual heritage of man made in the image and likeness of God. Evil in any form, whether it be sickness, lack, failure, sorrow, or other discordant condition, is unreal because it is not derived from God, good. The free gift of life, which includes health, happiness, and true success, belongs to man, as the reflection of infinite Life and Love. On page 11 of her Message to The Mother Church for 1901 Mrs. Eddy writes: "Because of Jesus' great work on earth, his demonstration over sin, disease, and death, the divine nature of Christ Jesus has risen to human apprehension, and we see the Son of man in divine Science; and he is no longer a material man, and mind is no longer in matter. Through this redemptive Christ, Truth, we are healed and saved, and that not of our selves, it is the gift of God; we are saved from the sins and sufferings of the flesh, and are the redeemed of the Lord."

Mrs. Eddy, to whom the glorious opportunities for unbounded progress and freedom were revealed through her deep and consecrated study of the Bible, has instituted Christian Science lectures, Sunday and Wednesday evening services, and Reading Rooms—free to all—where everyone may learn how to understand and utilize this great truth in his everyday affairs. And such is the wealth of spiritual knowledge awaiting each receptive thought through the study of the Bible and the works of Mary Baker Eddy that all human needs, whatever they may be, are met, in proportion as the spiritual reality of man's divine nature unfolds to the individual consciousness and is faithfully practiced. Writing of her spiritual discovery, Mrs. Eddy says on page 108 of Science and Health: "Whence came to me this heavenly conviction,—a conviction antagonistic to the testimony of the physical senses? According to St. Paul, it was 'the gift of the grace of God given unto me by the effectual working of His power.'"

Perhaps many of us have spent both time and money searching for something to add to our store of material possessions. Yet how often disappointment, and a sense of wasted hours, and even loss of careful savings, are felt when the cherished possession fails to give us all the satisfaction we had hoped to receive from it! On the other hand, the search for a demonstrable understanding of man's true selfhood, ever at one with God, is the greatest adventure in the world, and brings immeasurable satisfaction, health, happiness, peace, and joy.

What a bounteous gift from our divine Father is this gift of spiritual understanding, comprising everything that is true and perfect, without restriction or reservation! It is free to all, yet it is above all price, for money or material possessions cannot buy it. Shall we not then make practical use of our God-given gift of freedom, so clearly revealed to this age through the teachings of Christian Science, and gratefully accept, as divinely natural, freedom from all evil—man's true birthright?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

פריי צו אלעמען

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

"Sceince and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, איז גומעס וויכטיגע פון דעם מענטשן, וועלכער איז בעוויקליכע ירושה פון דעם מענטשן, גלייך אין צופרידענהיים, אין וואהרע ערפאלג, געהערט צו דעם מענטשן. אלס דער אפשפּיגלונג פון דעם אונענדליכען לעבען, אין פון דער „אונענדליכער ליבע, אויפן זיים 11 פון אירער „מיסטיוילונג צו דער מושער קירך פאר 1901" שרייבט מרס. עדדי: „צולויב יעזוס'ס גרונסיען וועלכ אויף דער ערד, דאס הייסט זיין דער מאסטראציאן אביבר זיבר, קראנקהיים, אין טויטס, האט זיך די געמליכע אויסגעשאפט פון קריסטוס יעזוס ערהויבט צום מענשליכען בגריף. אין מיר קענען בעפראכטען דעם כן אדם אין דער געמליכער וויסען, וועלכע איז אימער פערזיכ־ טיגט פון די זינד אין די שטערק פון דער פליוס. און מיר זיינען די אויסגעליזטע פון דעם האר."

מרס. עדדי, צו וועמען די פרעכטיגע גלעזענעהויזען פאר אונבעשרענקטע פראגרעס אין פריהיים זיינען אנטפּלעקט געוואָרען דורך איהר טיעפען אין גוהיליג־ טען שפּודיום פון די הויליגע שריפטען, האס אויבער שטעלט קריסטשען סיינס לעקציעס, זונטאג אין מיט־ וואך אוועק גאסעסדינסט, אין לעזע־ציטערן—פרייז צו אלעמען—וואו יעדער אינער מעג זיך אויסלערנען וויי אזוי צו פערשטיהן און בענוצען דיזע גרויסע וואהר־ הייט אין זייער מעגליכע גשעפטען. און אזוי גרוים איז די רייכטונג פון דער גוסס־יגער קענטניס, וואס ערוואכטס יעדען אויפמערקזעמקייט נעראכט וואס מאכט א שפּודיום פון דער ביבעל און די ווערק פון מערי בייקער עדדי, אז אלע מענשליכע בעדירפנישען, פס מאכט נים אויס וואס דער גוט זאל נים זיין. וועדען ערפולט פונקט אין דעם מאס וואס די גוסס־יגע ווירק־ ליכקייט פון דעם מענשען געשליכער אויפנעשאפט ווערט עכטווייקלט צו דעם אינדיוויידועלען בעווואוס־ זיין; און פונקט אין דעם מאס פון אונזער שטרעבונג אויסזודריקען אויף א בעטריגונג אופן דיזע בע־ ליבע אויפגעשאפט אין מענליכען לעבען. מרס. עדדי איז זיין 108 פון „וויסענשאפט און בעזונט" שרייבט אזוי וועגען איהר בוסטיגע עכמדעקונג: „פון וואנען איז בעקומען צו מיר דיזע הויפטישע אויבערצייגונג— אן אויבערצייגונג וואס איז בעשאפען בעגען דעם בעווייז פון די פוזישע חושים לוים פולוס דער אפאסטעל איז עס בעווען די פרויע מחנה פון גאט וואס איז מיר בעגעבען בעווארען נאך דער ווירקונג פון זיין מאכט."

פוליוס פולע פון אונז האבען פערבראכט ציים און בעלם זוכענדיג נאך עפעס וואס מיר זאלען קענען צולייגען צו אונזער קראפ פון מאשריעלע פערמעגנס. דאך אין דער זעלבער ציים וויי שמארק איז אונזער עכווישונג, אין וויי גרויס איז אונזער בעפיהל פון פער־ דרום ווען מיר בעפינען אוים אז מיר האבען פערבראכט אונזער שטונדען אין נישטס, אין אונזער אפּגעשפּאר־ טע בעלם פאר נארישם, ווען די בעשעמטע איינגעמט אדער פערמעגנס פערפעלט צו שאפען די צופרידענהיים וואס מיר האבען ערווארטעט. אבער פון דער אנדערער זיים, וויינסן מיר, אז די שפּרעכונג צו ערריכען א ווירקזאמע קענטניס פון דעם מענשען וואהרע אימער פערזוכ־ ליכקיים אדער זעלבסטהיים, וועלכע איז אימער פער־ אייגיגט טיים נאס, איז די גרעסטע ערווינסען, גליק, שלום, און פרייד.

אך, וואס פאר א וואהלטעטיגע מתנה, וואס ווערט בעשאנקען פון אונזער בעמליכער פאטער, איז דיזע מתנה פון גיסטיגען פערשטענדניס, וואס שליסט איין אלץ דינג וואס איז וואהר און פאלקאמען. און וואס איז שהן בעשרענקונג און שהן צוריקהאלטונג אין איז פריי צו אלעמען, דאך איז דער זעלבער ציים איז עס ווערמה מעהרער פון אלץ דינג, דען מען קען עס נים קויפען פאר בעלם אדער טים מאטעריעלע פערמעגנס. זאלען מיר דען נים בעווצען, אויב א פראקטישען שמייגער, אונזער גאס־בעשאנקענע מתנה פון פרייהיים, וואס איז אזוי קלאר עכמליקט בעווארען אין אונזער ציים דורך די ליהרעם פון קריסטשען סייענס, און זאלען מיר דען נים אנבהמען טים דאנקבארקיים, אלס נאטירליך אויף א בעמליכען אופן, די פרייהיים פון אלע שלכמעס—א צושטאנד וואס איז דעם מענ־ שיים וואהרע בעקוראסרקמען

דער וואס וואלט ווילען בעקומען אינפארמאציע וועגען קריסטשען סייענס לימעראטור, וואס ווערם אריינ־ נעבען אין דער אידישער שפּראך, זאל שרייבען אן מאר כען זיין פערלאנג בעפאלען צו דער קריסטשען סייענס פאלקאשטעט, פ. ס. א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

They Both Made Sabots

ALONG, straight, dusty road, yet tree-shaded, took me out, and where the boulevard ended, forest began: all beechwood, very tall timber, perfectly kept, the ground clear of undergrowth, a clean russet carpet from which the stems shot up, distant enough from each other to have full scope for growth, yet near enough to be forced continually upwards in quest of light, instead of spreading sideways. And here I met the most pleasing thing that Fougères showed me.

The main road ploughed on broad and straight, cleaving the forest in two, and on each hand were tumble-down shanties—the booths of *sabotiers*. One man was working: his booth was partitioned in two, and on the right lay a hatchet of odd shape among a pile of chips. As I watched, the craftsman picked up a section of young beech trunk; it had been split in four. Quickly with easy strokes of the broad-faced blade he shaped it, and in two minutes there was a sabot rough-hewn. Then leaving his pile of big chips he moved into the other partition, more like a workshop, less like a wood-shed. Here a knife, such as is used in slicing turnips, was fastened at the end of its three-foot blade to a ring in a big block, on which it turned freely. With this he set to slicing and paring the wood, sometimes scooping out large chunks, next moment delicately shaving and rounding till the thing took the contours of a booted foot. Each step in the process was evidently traditional. Certain nicks were cut across the grain, and to them he worked. When it was smoothed off to his satisfaction, he handed it to his wife: for in this trade, which goes from parents to children, the woman always has the task of scooping out the sabot when the man has shaped it. She looked no more than twenty, though her son, a mischievous Chérubin of seven or eight, played about the shed, learning his trade by year-long observation: and she was strong, and needed to be.

Having clamped the sabot by wedges into a vise, she took a sort of broad-gauged auger and threw against the wood the full pressure of her strength from the hips upward, her feet set wide apart for the thrust; then with a twist of the whole body she gave the tool its boring action, thrusting and twisting at once. It was harder work than the man's, they both agreed. In all primitive life—and this craft is probably as old as the forest—man is the shaper, designer, and director; woman the labourer, his *bête de somme*. Yet here also skill was needed. She took one measure only, then the scooping and gauging went on till she handed me the finished sabot, polished like a shell and, like a shell, showing pink where the light pierced the wood's whiteness. That, she said, was the guide to work by: when the pink showed you were far enough.—From "In Praise of France," by STEPHEN GWYNN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Marigolds

LATE, late in the withering garden
Their crinkled gold still burns.
Thick and sturdy they linger
After the zinnia turns
Dry-edged and hollow of stalk. They meet
The chill October air
With brighter, crisper blooms, as if
They had distilled somewhere
Deep in the secret calyx
This clear untarnished gold,
The summer sun's own yellow
To flout the encroaching cold.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

Of England, From Abroad

'TIS not the thrill of London Town
That one feels when afar;
'Tis not the pomp of towers round
With domes among the stars;
'Tis not a street nor church nor square
That memory turns about;
Nor do the ships of sail and gear
In bold relief stand out.
An English lane that skirts the moor,
The bend of an English sky,
A cottage thatched, with its open door,
Is England in an eye.

CLARK NEWSOM

The Advance of Democracy

WITH regard to the avdance of democracy, there are two different positions which it is possible for a rational person to take up, according as he thinks the masses prepared, or unprepared, to exercise the control which they are acquiring over their destiny, in a manner which would be an improvement upon what now exists. If he thinks them prepared, he will aid the democratic movement; or if he deems it to be proceeding fast enough without him, he will at all events refrain from resisting it. If, on the contrary, he thinks the masses unprepared for complete control over their government—seeing at the same time that, prepared or not, they cannot long be prevented from acquiring it—he will exert his utmost efforts in contributing to prepare them; using means, on the one hand, for making the masses themselves wiser and better; on the other, for so rousing the slumbering energy of the opulent and lettered classes, so storing the youth of those classes with the profoundest and most valuable knowledge, so calling forth whatever of individual greatness exists or can be raised up in the country, as to create a power which might partially rival the mere power of the masses, and might exercise the most salutary influence over them for their own good. When engaged earnestly in works like these, one can understand how a rational person might think that in order to give more time for the performance of them, it were well if the current of democracy, which can in no sort be stayed, could be prevailed upon for a time to flow less impetuously. With Conservatives of this sort, all democrats of corresponding enlargement of aims could fraternize as frankly and cordially as with most of their own friends.—JOHN STUART MILL, in "Dissertations and Discussions: Civilization."

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Closing Stocks Page 14 | *Second Section* | **THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** | *Page Nine* | **Boston Edition** New England News

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1936

Young Roosevelt Renews His Attack on Landon; New Haven Road's Interest in Hotels Is Probed

Boston Today

Charge Against Landon Renewed

Argument between Gov. Alfred M. Landon and President Roosevelt's eldest son James threatened to continue in the aspect of a major issue today as the GOP nominee, speeding eastward on his campaign special, was appraised of young Roosevelt's reiteration of his charges anent the alleged closed schools of Kansas.

On the radio from Boston last night, James Roosevelt quoted W. T. Markham, superintendent for public instruction for the state of Kansas, as writing United States Senator George McGill, a Democrat from Kansas, last Feb. 27 to the effect that there were "444 school districts in Kansas that made provisions for sending their pupils to other districts and did not open schools at all."

James Roosevelt, without quoting his authority, had made a similar charge a few days ago and was picked up for it by Governor Landon who, speaking Friday night in Tulsa, Oklahoma, declared the charge was "untrue" and "malicious."

Governor Landon's explanation for the closed schools was simply that in a comparatively sparsely-settled farming state like Kansas quite a number of school districts had been created in pioneer days. This was necessitated because students could not be expected to travel far to school and in whole vast sections there were only two or three children of school age.

It was not an uncommon practice for mothers to create a school district right on their own farm and teach their children themselves. The only aid they obtained from the state was advice and, sometimes, schoolbooks.

In late years, however, the school bus and consolidated school district idea has evolved, and in Kansas it has become the practice to pick up pupils and transport them several miles to a modern school building with trained teachers. This has necessarily obviated need for many small schools, so they have been closed. The total effect, however, is plainly a gain, and Mr. Markham, who is a Democrat and a supporter of the President, has been quoted to that effect.

Boston Republicans announced today that they would have Miss Virginia Kyger, a Wellesley sophomore, and a former student in the Kansas schools, answer James Roosevelt at the noon rally in G. O. P. headquarters on Washington street tomorrow.

Red Flannels Days Nearing

Below or near freezing in several localities of the state, as well as on the coast, was forecast today for Massachusetts by G. Harold Noyes of the weather bureau in Boston.

Near freezing is scheduled to touch the coast, with a heavier attack a few miles inland sufficient to cause damage unless protection is afforded. A chilly note was added to the weather bulletin by a forecast of colder for Tuesday night.

Forecast: Rain tonight, probably becoming fair late tonight and Tuesday; much colder tonight and Tuesday, probably near or slightly below freezing back from the coast; fresh to strong southerly winds, shifting to northerly, probably reaching gale force off the coast.

Radcliffe Girls for Roosevelt

Harvard bestows its "X" in the Landon column; Radcliffe, across the street, femininely favors Roosevelt.

Had this vote been confined to legal voters in the college, the result would have been 43, Landon; 39, Roosevelt.

Roosevelt carried all four classes, although Landon led by a narrow margin in the graduate vote. Roosevelt had a majority of 13 in the senior class; 12 among the juniors; 19 among the sophomores and three in the freshman class.

Out of 743 students, 512 cast ballots.

Joining in the national pastime, the Radcliffe News polled the student body and the tally, announced today, was as follows:

Roosevelt	264
Landon	220
Browder	14
Thomas	10
Lemke	5
Coughlin	1

American Shipper Voyage Is Delayed

Because heavy seas tore loose her rudder, the American Shipper of the United States Line, is being towed back to Liverpool today instead of continuing her voyage to Boston and New York, begun last Saturday. According to the Boston office of the line, the American Shipper left Belfast, after calling at Manchester and Liverpool, with a large passenger list and heavy cargo. She was due in Boston on Nov. 1.

After being battered for many hours by heavy seas off the Wicklow coast of Ireland, the vessel was rendered uncontrollable by the loosening of her rudder and sent out "S. O. S." messages. The local office has not been told what accommodations are to be made for the passengers on the vessel.

Woman Released In Swindle Case

On the eve of the opening of sensational testimony in the Government's prosecution of an alleged $3,000,000 Canadian sweepstakes swindle, Assistant United States Attorney Henry M. Leen today nol prossed indictments against the only woman among the 23 defendants.

By Attorney Leen's action, Jenny Mae White of Milford, Mass., whose brother Arthur is one of the defendants, will not stand trial tomorrow to face charges of using the mails in a scheme to defraud and violation of the Interstate Commerce Act in an interstate shipment of littery matter.

Attorney Leen said the remaining defendants will be tried on both indictments, and one of his first moves will be to seek permission from the court to consolidate the indictments, which total 12 counts.

The Government has subpoenaed 65 witnesses. According to Mr. Leen, it will require two weeks to present its side of the case. The trial may continue one month.

When the case opens before Judge George C. Sweeney in the United States District Court tomorrow, two defendants will be missing. The Government has not located one "Al" Shapiro, and has been unable to extradite Dr. Joseph N. Chaussé of Montreal. Dr. Chaussé the Government alleges, occupied an apartment which he used for a clinic, in Montreal, these rooms being identified as the Montreal Post Graduate Hospital, for which the alleged lottery, the Government charges, was conducted.

Parade to Precede Big Garden Rally

Borrowing the name of Mr. Barnum's most famous elephant, Bay State Republicans went ahead today with their plans for next Saturday night's Jumbo Jubilee.

A torchlight parade was added to the planned festivities today. It will precede the rally in Boston Garden at which John D. M. Hamilton, national Grand Old Party chairman, is to make the chief address.

But it will be a new style torchlight parade. Instead of the traditional kerosene flares—the type that P. T. Barnum himself popularized during his Connecticut political activity—there will be electric torches, made to resemble sunflowers.

The parade will form at Arlington and Marlborough streets at 6 next Saturday evening and march along Arlington to Boylston, thence to Tremont, up Tremont to Temple Place, down Temple Place to Washington Street, up Washington Street through Haymarket Square to Canal Street.

Costumes of the old West will predominate, Republicans decided. Ten gallon hats, bright bandanas, ginghams and denims will be de rigeur.

Boston Today

Road's Interest In Hotels Probed

Why does the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad invest huge sums of money in New York city hotels while more or less neglecting the operation of its own piers in ports like Boston? This is one of the leading questions which will concern the Interstate Commerce Commission when its postponed investigation into the financial set-up of the railroad opens on Nov. 28.

The pending probe is the result, strangely enough, of an application for a $5,000,000 loan made by the New Haven road to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation last year. Because it is an interstate carrier, the I. C. C.'s finance division investigated. The loan was denied.

Not only was the loan denied, but the sleuths of the I. C. C. apparently uncovered information which interested the commission, for in the fall of 1935, that body launched on its own motion—without a complaint being filed—an investigation into the history, management, and financial operation of the railroad, which included accounts and expenditures of the New Haven's carrier funds for purposes other than carrier operations.

Since then, federal officers have been delving into the records and accounts of the railroad. Information has leaked out that the New Haven had invested in certain New York hotels—the Waldorf Astoria, the Barclay and others in the Grand Central Station area.

Initial hearings had previously been set for Oct. 28, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, with Charles D. Mahaffie, chairman of the I. C. C., presiding with the assistance of an attorney examiner. At the postponed hearing it is expected that data secured by the commission's investigators will be revealed, possibly for use in recommendations to Congress for law changes.

Labor Pledge For Roosevelt Hit by Thomas

Socialist Candidate for the Presidency Speaks in Bay State Cities

Dislikes Union Action

Organized labor is gullibly supporting President Roosevelt without demanding any presidential pledge of future benefits, Norman Thomas, Socialist Party candidate for President, charged as he toured Massachusetts yesterday as part of his New England campaign trip.

Today Mr. Thomas swings back into Connecticut to continue the campaign which, as far as actual victory this year, he regards as completely hopeless. The main value of the tour, he argued, is that it continues Socialist education.

Mr. Thomas is somewhat disturbed by the labor union desertion of the Socialist cause to support President Roosevelt for re-election on the ground that inasmuch as socialism cannot immediately be established they should vote for the more liberal of the two major candidates.

Playing Traitors

"These persons are playing traitors to the cause of Socialism," he said. "They are delaying progress. They cannot forever continue to choose between the lesser of two evils.

"Labor's present support of President Roosevelt will place the President back in office without a labor mandate," he charged. "Labor is not demanding or getting a single pledge. Rather it is voting for President Roosevelt on what he has done in the past, being blind to the future."

Mr. Thomas predicted an unpleasant surprise for labor during the next four years. Completely confident that Mr. Roosevelt will be re-elected by a large majority, the Socialist presidential candidate believes the President will be more conservative in the next four years and play to business more than to labor.

The President, he pointed out, is making all his 1936 promises to business, promising a continuation of the profit system, which Mr. Thomas argued, is the basis for all evil as far as capitalism is concerned.

Contrasts Sharply

Mr. Thomas's tour of New England contrasts sharply with a similar tour made by President Roosevelt last week. The writer accompanied both candidates around Massachusetts. Where the President sped about the eastern part of the State followed by 50 to 60 cars carrying politicians and at least two score reporters, Mr. Thomas traveled leisurely by automobile and slow train. The Monitor writer was the only newspaper man to accompany him to Lynn and Boston. Alfred Baker Lewis, Socialist candidate for Governor, was the only politician to ride with Mr. Thomas.

No crowd of 1,000,000 or more persons turned out to cheer Mr. Thomas as it did when Mr. Roosevelt came to town. No flags were flying, except the traditional red flag of Socialism in the halls where he was to speak. In fact Mr. Thomas spoke to crowds which did not even fill Odd Fellows' Hall in Lynn or Ford Hall in Boston. But there was no lack of enthusiasm among those who did attend.

The trip from Lynn to Boston gave the Monitor reporter an opportunity to obtain in miniature the philosophy of this man whose broad but spare six-foot two or three typifies his position in the Socialist Party.

Another Depression

Mr. Thomas predicted another depression within two or three years, a depression which would be as serious and possibly more serious than that which started in 1929. The cause, he claimed, is the fact that production is far outstripping employment, as, he said, it is bound to do under the capitalistic system.

The depression prediction is not merely a left wing prophecy, William M. Kiplinger, Washington business and political writer, who operates a confidential news service subscribed to mainly by right wing business men, made a similar prediction in Boston last week. The depression, according to Mr. Kiplinger, will come in 1940 or 1941.

Mr. Thomas expressed the fear that such a depression would provide the opportunity for the establishment of a fascist dictatorship in the United States. He believed there is

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President's Son Approves Curley at Democratic Dinner; Hurley Boom Helps Governor

Mechanics Building Takes Care of Feasting Host Bent on Rallying Massachusetts Voters in Support of Democratic Ticket

Gov. James M. Curley began his final drive for election to the United States Senate today with the name "Roosevelt" boldly placed at the head of his long list of supporters.

The Roosevelt endorsement came for him last night in a manner entirely to Mr. Curley's liking—at one of the biggest banquets Boston has ever known. Slightly over 11,000 persons crowded into Mechanics Hall for what was intended to be, and effectively proved, a testimonial dinner for State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, Democratic candidate for Governor.

This endorsement pleased the Governor.

"I expected it," he asserted today. "It was most gratifying. It will be most helpful, insuring a state-wide sweep of the Democratic party on Nov. 3."

Honors for People

While Mr. Hurley basked in popularity at this tremendous public (and Democratic) gathering, and with repose warned his party henchmen that "the only thing we have to guard against in this campaign is overconfidence," it was Governor Curley who came away from the tables with the realization of new and possibly rejuvenated political support.

James Roosevelt, long a friend of the Governor, established himself as a definite Curley supporter, when he told the throng that "no man in recent years has fought a braver fight and has won more valiant honors for the common people than Gov. James Michael Curley.

"He will carry to the Senate of the United States, as our junior Senator, the prestige that he has won in your hearts. As a legislator and a leader, he has for 35 years contributed immeasurably to the prestige of our state."

A few minutes later, cheered by this pronouncement of what is the tacit support of his campaign by President Roosevelt—once removed—Governor Curley was given the opportunity to make one of his favorite gracious and generous gestures to this frankly political gathering.

Offered Microphone

In the middle of his radio address, Treasurer Hurley said: "The radio time is slipping away. I would like to sit down and give Governor Curley a chance to use some of the broadcast time." Smiling, with a slight nod of his gray head, the Governor with princely polish replied that he would be "remiss" should he encroach on any of the time of the gubernatorial candidate and declined the opportunity to broadcast.

As the Governor acquiesced, many friends of Mr. Hurley had a knowing look, recalling that only yesterday the newspapers carried a most uncomplimentary story of a near fist-cuff between the Governor and Collector of the Port Joseph A. May-

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Drive to Give Landon Solid N. E. Is Pushed

G. O. P. Renews Its Efforts to Carry Entire Area for Its Candidate

Hopes Are Rising

Maine Already Listed and Other States' Action Is Viewed With Optimism

Republican tomtoms boomed to a crescendo in New England this week as the traditional G. O. P. analogue of the Democratic Solid South accelerated its efforts to place its 41 electoral college votes in Governor Alfred M. Landon's side of the slate Nov. 3. Most observers and most of the polls agreed that these efforts would be successful.

Maine has already demonstrated its loyalty to the party of Lincoln by electing Republicans in its state election. Since this was done subsequent to Governor Landon's personal appeal, it is assumed that the Pine Tree State's five electoral votes safely belong to the Kansan.

There may be grounds for doubt in some of the other states, but not much.

Effect of Tour

One unknown quantity was the effect of President Roosevelt's motor tour through the thickly populated industrial centers of northern Rhode Island and southern Massachusetts last week. Everywhere the President went, factories closed (at the demand of workers), schools recessed and the crowds were unprecedented. It left Republicans guessing.

They found it hard to relinquish hopes that their own candidate might find time to at least squeeze in a flying trip to Boston, but with the Kansas Governor already committed to an unusually heavy program for the final days of his campaign it appeared that such hopes must be abandoned. Instead, Republicans plan to climax their New England campaign with a rally in Boston Garden Saturday night. John D. M. Hamilton, G. O. P. national chairman, will be the chief speaker.

As a sidelight on campaign strategy which explains much in the current picture it is interesting to note that even had it been possible for him to visit here Republicans would not have sent Governor Landon over the same route as the President. Instead of the factory centers and the poorer sections of cities that cluster along the New England river valleys where the President campaigned, it is likely that Governor Landon would have been routed past the white columned, green shuttered great houses on the hills, past stately Colonial church steeples and past carefully tended New England farms, the stone fences of which attest to the ruggedness of Yankee forbears.

Contrasting Routes

And the contrasting routes would perhaps portray more succinctly than anything else the two phases of present-day New England voting.

There are in the factory centers great blocs of foreign born or second-generation workers to whom the President levels his appeal. On the hills and farming dales there are mill owners, educators and descendants of the Colonial settlers. Among these lies the voting strength of the Republicans.

At first glance it would appear that in the former classification lies the preponderance of votes. Such, however, is hardly the fact. Only in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut have the Democratic factors consistently challenged the Republicans and in those states with only spasmodic regularity.

In Connecticut, Wilbur L. Cross, a striking figure in the American scene politic, is campaigning for a fourth term as Governor. Mr. Cross, now 74, is a Democrat, but of the Brahman caste. He taught English literature at Yale until his entry into politics in 1930, and his textbooks on the subject are standard in many colleges. Without tying his administration too definitely to the New Deal, Governor Cross sets forth the economies and reforms which he says he put through despite a hostile legislature.

Praise for Governor

Even such a stand-pat Republican as J. Henry Roraback, G. O. P. state chairman, is wholehearted in his praise of Governor Cross, but Connecticut has been steadfastly Republican in every presidential election in this century, barring only the Bull Moose year, and Republicans are expectant of a victory this year.

Their gubernatorial candidate is Arthur W. Brown, a New London state's attorney. He is making the New Deal his issue.

In Rhode Island the New Deal is, of course, a major issue. The Democratic Goovernor is Theodore Francis Green. He is in the lists as a senatorial combatant against the Republican incumbent Senator Jesse H. Metcalf, who is rounding out his twelfth year in the "world's most exclusive club."

Both men are millionaires. Governor Green, in full page newspaper advertisements, attacks the relief record of Senator Metcalf. He charges that the Senator has voted against every relief measure presented to the Senate in the years of the Roosevelt Administration.

Senator Metcalf denies this charge and cites 23 specific relief bills or amendments which he says he voted for. This throws the issue into some confusion over that point, but out of it emerges the clearly delineated fact that Governor Green favors the New Deal, Senator Metcalf opposes it.

To understand the Rhode Island picture it should be recalled that it

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Women Canvass Stand of Parties In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26—The Rhode Island League of Women Voters made public today that before the week is over its officers expect to make known how candidates for election to the General Assembly stand on important issues to the people of the State.

As replies to questionnaires sent out by the league were returned to headquarters on Saturday, the officers found members of both political parties in accord with most of the platform provisions the women will ask the new General Assembly to support in January.

To Candidates

The questions were submitted to candidates for election to the United States Senate, to the House of Representatives, to chief offices and to the General Assembly. Up to Saturday, responses had been received only from members seeking State legislative seats.

In order that the questionnaire method of obtaining candidates positions would not be misunderstood, Mrs. Royal C. Taft, president of the league, explained the purpose and the aims of the organization. She said:

"The league is on the job 365 days in the year. It has no selfish interest in the legislation it supports; its special interest is the public. Our organization has maintained its nonpartisan integrity at every turn, and its object has been first of all to disseminate knowledge which will equip the voter to think intelligently on political and social questions. Men and women have a common stake in the successful operation of government, and should share together their responsibility as citizens and voters."

Questionnaire

The questions asked of the candidates were:

1. Do you favor state legislation for the establishment of a merit system of civil service in Rhode Island?
2. Do you favor reforms in the present state nominating system or a direct or adapted primary?
3. Do you favor amendment of the industrial home work law, which requires the licensing of an employer?
5. Do you favor enforcement of the unemployment compensation law?
6. Do you favor continuation of increased state aid to education in the cities and towns under the equalization plan?

An examination of the answers showed the Republican candidates were lukewarm on the direct primary question. Some answers of the G. O. P. favored a new system of nomination, not primaries, while the Democrats as a whole were for a change to primaries.

Teachers Demand $1,500,000 to Run Connecticut Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 26—Connecticut teachers will present the 1937 General Assembly a bill for $1,500,000 to put their Teachers' Retirement Fund back on the actuarial reserve basis that the State abandoned in 1933.

The teachers mean business. There are more than 9000 of them financially interested in the fund. They have nearly $10,000,000 of their own savings invested in it. Both Republicans and Democrats have promised in their platforms to give the teachers what they want, but platform promises do not always turn into legislation. The teachers are organizing for a bitter-end campaign.

Fund Started in 1917

The story goes back to 1917 when the Teachers' Retirement Fund was started. Since then public school teachers have been paying 5 per cent of their salaries into the fund. When they reach retirement age this money, which they have paid in themselves, provides an annuity for them. The State matches the annuity with a pension of the same amount. Maximum is $1000 a year from the two sources.

Up to 1935, each time a teacher retired the State set aside enough money to provide for its share of her retirement allowance the rest of her life. It takes about $6000 for each teacher in state funds. In 1933, needing money for various new demands brought on by the depression, the Legislature departed from this practice. Since then it has been paying only the month-by-month pensions in cash. No reserves have been set aside for the teachers who have retired in these last few years.

Deficiency Mounting

While the State saved immediate expense, the deficiency in the reserves needed to put the fund back on an actuarial basis, has been growing. It goes up about a quarter of a million dollars a year.

Tax Limit Plan Brings Problems

The question of where local and state governmental units would obtain operating funds should the limit on real estate be placed at $25 a $1000 of valuation, continued to be the chief problem before the special legislative commission investigating taxes and public expenditures today.

Reginald W. Bird, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, from whom the commission had hoped to get something concrete, frankly said he didn't know where the money might come from. He added that the State's credit might be placed in jeopardy if the limit were fixed because it might cut $65,000,000 from the State's revenues.

The greater part of this reduction would fall on schools, police and fire departments, he said. "It hardly seems possible," Mr. Bird commented, "that any such amount could be saved through economies."

Answering charges that the $25 limitation campaign had been instituted as a pincers scheme to force through sales taxes to relieve the load on real estate, Mr. Bird said that he didn't know whether such a tax was advisable.

"They work a hardship on merchants," he commented, "and are liable to be unfair to the poor."

Today's hearing of the commission was more peaceful than last week, when Rodney W. Long, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, was summoned.

But Mr. Bird insisted on forthrightly telling the commission they had been wasting their time since mid-summer.

"High taxes have brought a critical condition," he said, "Your commission is fiddling while Rome is burning. We want to see this board accomplish something. It was due to our efforts that the $10,000 was ordered placed at your disposal."

Snowville Is All A-Twitter Over Reports of Radio Fame; Hiram and Dan'l Grin Broadly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SNOWVILLE, N. H., Oct. 26—It takes very little to flurry this peaceful, withdrawn little hamlet; but it is flurried now, in a kind of a way.

There is a new topic of gossip at the post office these noondays, and among the neighbors who pause at the worn doorsteps of houses along the quiet, winding road which looks off over undulating valleys to the purple chain of the Presidential Range. For Snowville is "on the air" again.

That in itself is mildly surprising, for no one around here thinks Snowville is any more remarkable than a pair of old shoes. And there is more to the gossip. So-and-So got it down at the railroad station from a man going through on the down train, and who leaned out the window and told the station master. Said that some Saturday night pretty soon a lot of strangers would be piling up to the Inn at Snowville in automobiles, fetching cables and a lot of contraptions—transmitters and microphones and such—and put Snowville "on the air" right from her own front parlor, so to speak.

They've Heard It Before

It's been rumored before, and it didn't happen, so no one is getting excited now. If it happens, all right; if not, all right. Meanwhile, the neighbors are amused that there is anything about the village that folks by the thousand will listen to, of an evening.

Snowville—or Snow Village, as it is called in the scripts—has been on the air intermittently for several years. A majority of people in the United States probably don't even know such a place exists, except as a name for story doings. But Snowville has been actual since 1825, and under the same name. And the person who put Snowville on the air is Willie Manley, who lives right over in Madison.

The name signed to legal documents would be William Manley. But everyone around Carroll County calls him Willie Manley. From the diminutive you don't know quite what to expect, but when you see him, it is amusing, because he isn't Willie-ish at all, being tall and dark and composed and very urban in speech and manner.

They call him Willie, it seems, because the people of Carroll County have always known him. He says himself he's lived in Madison since he was six weeks old, but that doesn't take account of time out to work in Professor Baker's 47 Workshop at Harvard, where he met his sometime collaborator on the sketches, Henry Fisk Carlton, and an interval of teaching English at New York University, too.

It is Mr. Manley's idea that "they call me Willie because they still think I'm about 14; they did think I was a little light in the head, too, and 'wu'thless,' when I took to writing plays. But once—when I was writing sketches that were on the air as the Stebbins Boys, we brought cars through here plastered with pictures of the boys, and the neighbors began to think that perhaps I wasn't completely 'wu'thless' after all."

When Mr. Manley began to write the sketches as a steady job, he decided he wanted to re-create a definite, rural setting of the pre-automobile, pre-telephone age, in a self-sufficient New England village. Parenthetically, the Snowville people in the sketches never have telephones. Anyhow, he began simply to draw on his own background.

Knee Action Springs

When he was, well, 14, or thereabouts, Snowville was the place where Carroll County people brought their family carriages when they needed painting.

In the attic of a Snowville house at this minute—your reporter has seen them—there are patent papers covering the first knee-action spring, invented in the late eighteenth century by a resident of the village for use in sleighs.

People who live in cities may pity people lost in the deep hills, thinking nothing ever goes on to break the monotony. But they are wasting their pity. Life goes on in places like Snowville, goes on with neighborliness and good humor, and drama, too. And it goes on free of the clamor and uproar of crowded cities.

If the stock market crashes, you don't drop everything you're doing in the mountains and give tongue. You go on patching the roof, and hoeing the potatoes, and making the round robin of haying with your townsmen, and laughing at a young fellow who said he was a writer,

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Drive Against Baggy-Kneed Trousers Puts Crease in N. H. Social Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 26—Barnyards and Main streets of New Hampshire are in danger of "going social" before the current drive of the New Hampshire Extension Service to eliminate baggy-knee trousers.

Several hundred women, under the guidance of Miss Daisy Deane Williamson, state demonstration leader, are learning the trick of pressing men's trousers. In fact, she reports, they already feel they have mastered the knack of searing a straight sharp line up the tibia rather than an uncertain wobbly crease which does not follow the perpendicular of the leg front and back.

The aim of this latest movement in the realm of farm problems would appear to be aesthetic rather than economic. No reports have been tabulated to date showing that hens have burst into a frenzy of laying because of any Bond Street atmosphere of the henhouse, or of cows adding poundage to their milk, or of a carbon cleaning job being finished in a more sprightly manner because the garage mechanic wore creased trousers.

Heretofore, extension departments of the nation have not bothered particularly with the male of the family but have focused their entire attention on female attire. The New England Extension Service—co-operative extension work in agriculture and home economics by the University of New Hampshire and the United States Department of Agriculture co-operating—claims to be the first in the country to give fashion hints to men.

The men appreciate this, Miss Williamson reports, for at several meetings in Cheshire, Merrimack, Strafford, Coos and Grafton, the male sex was well represented and watched with interest as she demonstrated the correct procedure in pants pressing.

Fashion scouts report that the movement so far has concentrated on what are technically known as "jump" trousers or praying mantis pants. The first name comes from the anecdote that a man, observing another man crouched on the curbing, apparently making ready to spring, watched as long as he could stand the strain, and then shouted to the baggy-trousered neighbor, "For heaven's sake, jump!"

Each woman who comes to these schools promises to show two other women in her community how to press trousers. In this way, Miss Williamson hopes that in a short time all the women who are interested in pressing will have been given detailed instruction on the technique of best results.

The flatiron battalion moved into Sullivan county last Friday and will be in Rockingham tomorrow and Wednesday. Belknap is scheduled for Thursday of this week; Hillsboro, Friday; and Carroll, Thursday and Friday.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight, probably becoming fair late tonight and Tuesday; much colder tonight and Tuesday, probably near or slightly below freezing back from the coast; fresh to strong southerly winds, shifting to northerly, probably reaching gale force off the coast.

New Hampshire and Maine: Rain turning to snow and much colder with freezing temperatures tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy, much cooler on the coast.

Vermont: Snow flurries and much colder with temperature considerably below freezing tonight. Tuesday partly cloudy.

Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts: Rain tonight followed by generally fair Tuesday; much colder; freezing temperatures in the interior by early Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong shifting winds becoming northerly and reaching gale force. Rain tonight probably clearing Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	50	56	Minneapolis	18	49
Bermuda	74	80	New Orleans	72	86
Chicago	40	54	New York	56	58
Denver	28	40	Norfolk	60	64
Helena	28	44	Philadelphia	56	64
Jacksonville	70	80	St. Louis	38	58
Kansas City	32	56	San Francisco	54	66
Los Angeles	56	74	Washington	56	64
Miami	74	86			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 26.
B—Maximum, Oct. 25.

High Tides

Monday, 7:32 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Tuesday, 8:03 a. m.; height, 10.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:16 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL — "Tonight at Eight-Thirty"; "Hands Across the Table," "Red Peppers," and "The Astonished Heart," plays by Noel Coward. First appearance of the dramatist in Boston as star, assisted by Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

SHUBERT—"Call It a Day," comedy by Dodie Smith. Starring Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"Unfinished Symphony," the life of Franz Schubert. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "The Man Who Knew Too Much," featuring Nova Pilbeam. 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "The Devil Is a Sissy," featuring Freddie Bartholomew, Jackie Cooper and Mickey Rooney. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4, 7, 10. Also, "They Met in a Taxi." Both theaters: 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.

MEMORIAL — "The Gay Desperado," featuring Nino Martini. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—"Back to Nature," featuring the Jones Family. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8, 10:25. Stage: "Scandals of 1937" with Morton Downey, radio tenor.

UPTOWN — "Sing, Baby, Sing," with Adolphe Menjou. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Two in a Crowd." 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "The Big Broadcast of 1937," featuring Jack Benny. Fenway: 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Hollywood Boulevard," with John Halliday, Marsha Hunt and Robert Cummings. Fenway: 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05.

MODERN—"Anthony Adverse," screen version of Hervey Allen's novel. 9:45 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:10, 9.

METROPOLITAN — Clark Gable and Marion Davies in "Cain and Mabel." 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15. Stage: "Hallowe'en Capers." with Harriet Hoctor, Morton Bowe.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Crash Donovan," with Jack Holt. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Sing, Baby, Sing," featuring Alice Faye, Adolphe Menjou and Patsy Kelly. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

UNIVERSITY — "The General Died at Dawn," with Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Walking on Air," with Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

TREMONT—"Transatlantic Tunnel," featuring Richard Dix and Madge Evans. 10:27 a. m., 1:34, 4:51, 8:13. Also "Strike Me Pink," with Ethel Merman and Eddie Cantor. 3:50, 11:57, 3:14, 6:31, 9:53.

Radio Programs On Page 10

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Trinidad," "Sunkist Stars at Palm Springs," "Krasi Inventions," "Touring the Sport World," "Stars of Tomorrow," latest newsreels and other shorts.

EXETER—"The Border Patrolman," with George O'Brien and Polly Ann Young. 1:55, 4:55, 7:55. Also "Sing, Baby, Sing," featuring Alice Faye and Adolphe Menjou. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Illustrated Books" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Talk by Fred H. Nickels, Hotel Statler. 12:30.

KIWANIS CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Talk on "Old-Age Assistance," by Walter V. McCarthy, State Commissioner of Public Welfare. Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

ROGERS BUILDING — Lecture on "Providing for Town Growth," by Sir Raymond Unwin, under auspices of the M. I. T. School of Architecture. 491 Boylston Street. Noon.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Third in a series of lectures on "Pertinent Points of Law for Women," by Mrs. Muriel B. Churchill. 40 Beacon Street. 11.

WPA Bridge Grant Assures Springfield Crosstown Highway

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 26 (AP)—Authorization of a PWA grant of $91,826 toward construction of a bridge across Watershops pond here assures construction of the final link of a crosstown boulevard which will form one of the most important highways in this city.

Total cost of the bridge will be $204,000 and the city council already has authorized a bond issue to meet the city's share of the expense. The boulevard, as its name implies, will cross the city on its easterly border and the work, with the exception of the bridge and approaches, is virtually completed. It has been carried on for a long period with federal aid.

The federal grant is said to clear the way for the bridge construction preliminaries. The pond to be spanned by the bridge is Federal Government property, being a part of the United States armory reservation. Permission to bridge the pond was granted by the War Department some time ago.

Tariff and Money Meeting Advised For All Nations

Laying the blame for the loss of foreign trade squarely upon the shoulders of the New Deal, Nicholas Roosevelt, former United States Minister to Hungary, severely criticized President Roosevelt's reciprocal trade treaties at a luncheon meeting of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley Plaza Hotel Saturday.

In discussing the effect of the coming election upon our foreign relations, Mr. Roosevelt declared that these treaties were responsible for the decline of American cotton exports from a value of $75,000,000 last November to $10,000,000 at present, and for the reduction in the exportation of foodstuffs from $26,000,000 to $15,000,000 during the same period.

In place of these separate trade treaties, Mr. Roosevelt advocated a general international economic conference at which could be thrashed out ways for making more rapid and fundamental progress toward breaking down high tariff walls and reaching an international agreement concerning currency.

New Deal foreign policies, on the other hand, were defended by William Yandell Elliott, chairman of the government department at Harvard University, who declared that because imperialism was absent, Latin-American countries believed for the first time in history in the sincerity of this country. He praised the reciprocal trade treaties for having taken the tariff out of politics and for having raised the American foreign policies into the realm of scientific economies based on necessity.

Alfred Baker Lewis, Socialist candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, told the story of economic nationalism, which, he claimed, is the basic cause of wars. Economic nationalism, he said, depends on the system of low cost and low pay. Low pay reduces purchasing power, forcing nations to look elsewhere for markets to sell their surplus. Other nations, having the same troubles, raise high tariff walls to keep this surplus out, meanwhile seeking other fields for sale of their surplus. When it is realized, he concluded, that the remedy for this situation is sufficient pay to employees to enable them to buy the total production of a given nation, long strides will be taken toward elimination of wars.

Monitor Newscast Canceled Tonight

THE late afternoon radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be canceled today over Station WBZ owing to addresses by President Roosevelt and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, at the dedication of a new chemistry building at Howard University, Negro institution, at Washington, D. C., which will be radiocast at that hour.

Quincy to Contest Tax Abatement Pleas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Oct. 26—The city of Quincy has appropriated $10,000 for experts' fees in fighting approximately 75 tax abatement cases amounting to more than $2,100,000 which will come up for trial before the state board on Nov. 2. The total amount of the property involved in the applications amount to $6,230,000 and if the city loses it will mean an actual cash loss of $68,000 to the city.

Excepting two applications, which ask a lowered assessment totaling almost $1,000,000 the requests come mostly from small home owners. Former Mayor Thomas J. McGrath today criticized the appropriation for special fees stating members of the board of assessors are presumed to be experts on real estate and buildings and should be able to qualify as experts without the necessity of hiring outsiders.

Registration Jumps 4000 in Manchester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 26—Nearly 4000 more citizens are eligible to vote at this year's election than there were in 1932 and 4500 more than in the last presidential election.

With 36,169 people registered to vote, Manchester now has its largest voting population in history. At the presidential election four years ago 31,609 were eligible to vote.

Son of President Declares for Curley

(Continued from Page 9)

nard. Such diplomatic tactics as this at the banquet, they said, are now needed frequently for the Governor's cause.

And so, although he failed last week to receive the frank support of President Roosevelt, Governor Curley arrived at his Washington street campaign headquarters, the "Forum," today with the name "Roosevelt" attached to his lapel and, once again, with the name Hurley and the Democratic slate—in capitals—just beneath it.

Last night's banquet had almost every active Democrat, almost every party candidate and party office-holder in attendance. It began at 7 p. m. and lasted until midnight. There was time for almost everybody of importance to make a speech and in the short intervals and before the speaking began entertainment was provided by six orchestras, entertainers, singers and humorists.

Figures

The dinner, arranged by the Hurley campaign committee, was estimated to cost about $20,000. About 10,000 people were expected, hundreds more demanded admittance, 11,200 were seated, and still hundreds more were turned away. People began arriving late in the afternoon and from dusk until well after midnight Huntington avenue in the vicinity of the Mechanics Building was jammed with automobiles.

A few scattered statistics tell of the problem which confronted the caterer in preparing for the throng:

60 captains, 740 waiters, 360 chefs.

12,000 chairs, 16,000 feet of table.

1780 10-foot tablecloths, 12,000 napkins, 2800 towels.

12,000 dinner plates, 12,000 cups and saucers, 14,500 forks, 37,000 teaspoons, 1800 sets of salt and pepper shakers.

4800 pounds of roast beef, 4500 pounds of fowl, 120 crates of celery, 1100 gallons of ice cream, 18,000 Parker-house rolls, 800 pounds of butter, 2100 quarts of milk.

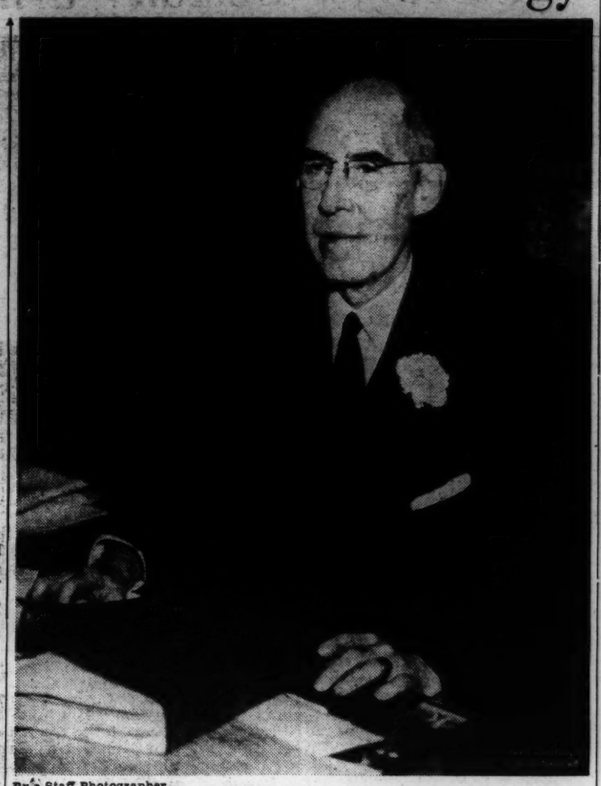
The program of the affair was under the auspices of the Suffolk campaign committee (the Hurley campaign committee in Boston), headed by John F. Dowd, city councilor.

Secretary Cook Avoids Self-Eulogy

Republican candidate for re-election was first chosen for office in 1920 and has weathered Democratic efforts to defeat him ever since; got his first public training in the service of the city of Somerville.

Massachusetts Candidates

This is the seventh of eight articles presenting the political background of the major-party candidates for Attorney General, State Treasurer, State Auditor and Secretary of State. The last article, which will discuss the Democratic candidacy of Dr. Joseph Santosuosso for Secretary of State, will appear later this week.



By a Staff Photographer

Frederic W. Cook

Politicians, as a general rule, fill their campaign speeches with self-eulogies as to their work in office for the general welfare of the people, but not Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State and once more Republican candidate for re-election.

Not since Mr. Cook became Secretary of State in 1920 has he ever campaigned for himself. He always has talked for the other fellow and let his record in office speak for itself. If anyone speaks in the interest of Mr. Cook's candidacy it is some other member of the state ticket or a regular Republican stump speaker.

Not Usual Type

Mr. Cook does not believe in the usual type of campaign in which the candidate tells the electorate what a splendid public servant he is and how much he has done for the public, whether or not he ever performed real public service.

Despite this lack of personal glorification Mr. Cook is generally regarded as one of the most powerful vote-getters in the Republican party. In 1934, when the Democratic party reached political heights it never before had attained, Mr. Cook was the only Republican candidate to retain a major state office. Other more highly publicized candidates were completely buried in the Democratic landslide.

This strength may have been due, in part, to the political weakness of his opponent, Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, who, as a candidate for Secretary of State, was deserted by his own party during the 1934 election. This year Dr. Santosuosso, as Mr. Cook's opponent once more, is expected to be deserted again. Racial prejudice, frequently charged against the Republican party, is seen as also working among Democrats.

Yet Mr. Cook scored the sole major Republican victory in 1934. This particular success actually made him a gubernatorial possibility this year, but the modest Secretary of State did not warm to the idea. Rather he decided to let other Republicans bid for the high places while he attempted re-election to the job he has held since 1920.

Most political observers are conceding Mr. Cook's re-election this year, no matter what the outcome in the six other state-wide contests.

Mr. Cook was born in Somerville in 1874, and has been a resident of Somerville all his life. His scholastic education was received in Somerville grade schools and high school.

Took M. I. T. Test

After leaving high school Mr. Cook had every intention of matriculating at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In fact he had taken the M. I. T. entrance examination. Although he passed the examination he never entered the Cambridge technical institution. Instead he entered public service.

At that time several of his friends were taking civil service examinations. Mr. Cook, more or less as a test, took one of the examinations and finished at the head of the list. Against the advice of his parents Mr. Cook accepted an offer of a position as assistant clerk of committees in the Somerville Council. He was placed in charge of all matters of business referred by the council to its various committees.

In 1900 Mr. Cook was appointed assistant city clerk. The Somerville board of aldermen in 1905 elected him City Clerk, a position which he held until elected Secretary of State in 1920. This is the only elective political office Mr. Cook ever sought.

A Leading Majority

Since his first election to office, Mr. Cook has been known as one of the State's leading authorities on election laws. For years he has made a special study of constitutional government, and election laws, such being well fortified with necessary knowledge to combat with any political candidate who attempts to criticize decisions regarding election laws.

Perhaps one of the most spectacular points in Mr. Cook's 16 years as Secretary of State came this year when he was forced to order printing of the ballots for the Nov. 3 election on Sept. 30, despite the fact that the State Ballot Law Commission had failed to consider all protests against various candidates whose names were on the ballots.

The blame for the failure to consider all the protests, practically all political observers agree rests on the shoulders of Charles H. McGlue, chairman of the commission until late in September, when Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, forced his resignation.

Uncomfortable Position

But the delays placed Mr. Cook in an uncomfortable position, inasmuch as the ballot printing machinery had to be set in motion by Sept. 30 if the ballots were to be ready for the election. Yet at the time protests against the candidacy of Thomas C. O'Brien, Union Party candidate for United States Senator, had not been heard.

Mr. O'Brien's candidacy is being viewed as the rock against which Governor Curley's political craft will crash. The Democrats, because Mr. O'Brien is expected to take thousands of votes from the Governor, were eager to have the Ballot Law Commission declare his nomination papers illegal and thus force his name off the ballot. Mr. Cook was courting the Democratic charge of partisanship, but ordered printing of the ballots nevertheless.

Another exciting incident in Mr. Cook's State House career also concerns the Governor. On Jan. 3, 1935, when the Governor was inaugurated, the Senate had failed to elect a president, the officer who has the constitutional duty to administer the oath of office to the incoming Governor.

Drawn Into Controversy

Mr. Cook was drawn into the resulting controversy but he refused to make a decision as to the official who should take the place of the non-existing president of the Senate. Finally the counsel of the House and Senate prevailed upon Mr. Cook to administer the oath, although Mr. Cook did not agree that the procedure was constitutional. Even today the Secretary of State regards Governor Curley as a "de facto" Governor in the strict interpretation of the State Constitution.

Since being Secretary of State, Mr. Cook has completely changed the entire layout of the department in the interest of greater co-operation between the various divisions. He insists the public shall be extended efficient and courteous service at all times.

Furthermore, Mr. Cook has been responsible for numerous changes in the election laws to make the ballot simpler and to make smoother the operation of election machinery. One of the major changes for which Mr. Cook was responsible was the elimination of the names of the Presidential electors from the ballots.

Procedure Simplified

Previous to the 1932 election the names of the electors in each party were printed on the ballot. Had that procedure been followed this year the names of 119 electors would appear on the Nov. 3 ballot. Instead only the names of the seven candidates for President and the equal number for Vice-President will be printed. The ballot in thus shorter, simpler and more understandable to the voters.

The proposal was made by Mr. Cook when he was president of the National Association of Secretaries of State. Several other states have adopted the Cook plan.

The Secretary of State has several other recommendations he hopes the legislature will finally decide to consider. One concerns the matter of questions placed before the voters for decisions.

In Legal Language

These questions are now stated in legal and almost obscure language, particularly to a voter who fails to make up his mind on a subject before entering the polling booth.

Mr. Cook believes the questions should be stated simply and briefly. But such procedure necessitates legislative sanction, which has not yet been given.

The law now provides that a pervors revision of the absentee ballot law, which at present is so stated that many persons shut-in because of infirmities cannot vote.

Provisions of Law

The law now provides that a person who casts an abstentee ballot must prove that on election day he expects to be in a community at least two municipalities removed from the city in which he would ordinarily cast his ballot. As many shut-ins are confined in the city in which they would vote, they are disenfranchised by the absentee ballot law.

Mr. Cook has been at the State House so long now that he has practically become an institution. And were he to be defeated for re-election, State House workers and political observers would miss seeing him with the ever-present white flower in his buttonhole. The Secretary of State, within memory of those at the State House, has never appeared without the wnite flower.

Edgar M. Mills

Snowville Is All A-Twitter Over Reports of Radio Fame; Hiram and Dan'l Grin Broadly

come from the city, and who came into the hills and stayed three weeks, and went back to the city again without ever knowing what a road agent is.

Most Troubles Never Happen

And in general, in places like Snowville, you learn to live according to the adage that half people's troubles never really happen, and that what happens in the bedlams of the world is far away—and a good thing, too.

Mostly, Mr. Manley writes of the time when Madison and Eaton were one. They are separate now. And he doesn't go sitting around in Snowville—which is on the mountainside, above Eaton—or anywhere else, for that matter, a "writin' feller, waggin' his ears to catch things folks say, to put 'em down on paper." He says it wouldn't do. If he didn't write down every single word he heard, someone's feelings would be sure to be hurt.

Signed photographs of Arthur Allen—who is the Dan'l of the stories—and of Parker Fennely—who is Ol' Hiram Neville—hang in the parlor of the Inn. What about the stories? Are they real-life stories?

Anyhow They Are Typical

Some say yes; some say no. From casual observation, it would be risky to come rght out and say that they are two actual and definite men; yet you can see very clear likeness of them roundabout, a dozen times a day.

Some of the townspeople say, flatly, that Dan'l is living in Snowville at this minute. Others say he is "a lot of people, all of a lump." Your correspondent failed to persuade any of the townspeople to point Dan'l out, though perhaps that may have been merely New Hampshire caution.

No one in town says the stories are not true. If the things didn't precisely happen, plenty of things like them have happened. And the local interest is sufficiently keen so that Willie Manley knows he'd better not make any mistakes in what he does write.

The postmaster at Silver Lake, for instance, would take it as real amusing if he could catch Willie Manley, making a mistake sometime. So far he's still waiting, Mr. Manley says. But no one knows better than Mr. Manley that, one day, unless he is very careful, the postmaster's patience may get its reward.

Chips From Many Logs

Not all the stories are actually laid in Snowville, but they are all definitely linked with the time the author has spent in the county. They may be incidents that really happened in Ossippee or Tamworth or Effingham. Pieced together, maybe, out of things heard or seen at the Grange, or at town meeting, or by the four corners, or in the shadow of a barn whose great mows have just been filled with the last of the season's hay.

There are certain things to watch out for. Mr. Manley has to be careful never to let either Hiram or Dan'l—and doubtless Lew Pettingill and Hattie as well—want for anything. Once Dan'l wanted something very much, in a story, and carloads of the item arrived on Mr. Manley's sponsor's doorstep within 36 hours. So they handle such things differently now. In one story Hiram "wished he had a muffler" but in the next 10 seconds of the action Dan'l stemmed any possible flow of mufflers by pointing out that Hiram was getting real forgetful, and only thought he wanted a muffler, as there was his, hanging right "onto the peg."

The fountainhead of the Snow Village type of material was David Harum. Mr. Allen and Mr. Fennely could always count on a good-sized batch of letters urging them to repeat David Harum. Nowadays it is done by other people, and in a different manner. But the repeated requests did raise a problem. They established the fact of a demand for material that is hard to find.

Yet Mr. Manley, like many another native son, hasn't lived in the mountains for so many years for nothing, talked politics with the neighbors, sat with the peg whittlers at sundown on the step of the post office, watched the now-gone smith belabor fiery iron, seen sights and heard sounds that have no place in the city, but are part of the matchless life of the characteristic American rural community.

And Dan'l and Hiram? How do they fare in the local estimation, in the persons of Allen and Fennely?

Sometimes there is a dispute about an incident, but for the characters themselves, they are accepted as familiar.

Recognize the Type

A bearded man, standing in the shadows cast by a kerosene lamp in the store, said, "I heard tell that the feller that is Dan'l in the air is a feller with no beard, and short. Well, that'd be right. Dan'l's was pert. It's Neville that's the long, lanky one."

And leisurely, slight smiles are handed around among the men in overalls, and you remember that you have heard that this fellow, passing over there almost out of sight by the vine patch, is really Dan'l (but don't let him catch you saying it), and that a feller who went up the road a half hour ago, haulin' wood, is really Neville.

The names, Dan'l and Neville, are accepted because that's part of actin'; but it doesn't fool anyone. And it doesn't fool you, if you listen, around the village, the morning after the sketch you discover the real ones.

How do Allen and Fennely come to suit the parts of Dan'l and Neville? Allen trained to be a musecian, wanted to be an actor, got a job in a stock company.

Didn't Prove Silly

A fellow who knew him in his home town, Gowanda, N. Y., called him up and said he had a part for him, but he'd have to play it on the radio. Allen said, "Don't be silly," but he wavered. His mother said, "Now don't you go doin' any such a thing! You haven't got the voice for it." He disobeyed her. Result, Dan'l.

Fennely comes from Northeast Harbor, in Maine. Put on amateur theatricals there, which were enough to make an outcast of him. Ran away from the farm, and got a soda jerker's job in Boston. Heard of Leland Powers School, managed to go there, keeping his job, rambling the streets studying character in his time off, and eventually got a diploma which said mincingly that he was an actor. He would rather act than eat (and sometimes has), and likes old Neville because Neville's got a good head on his shoulders.

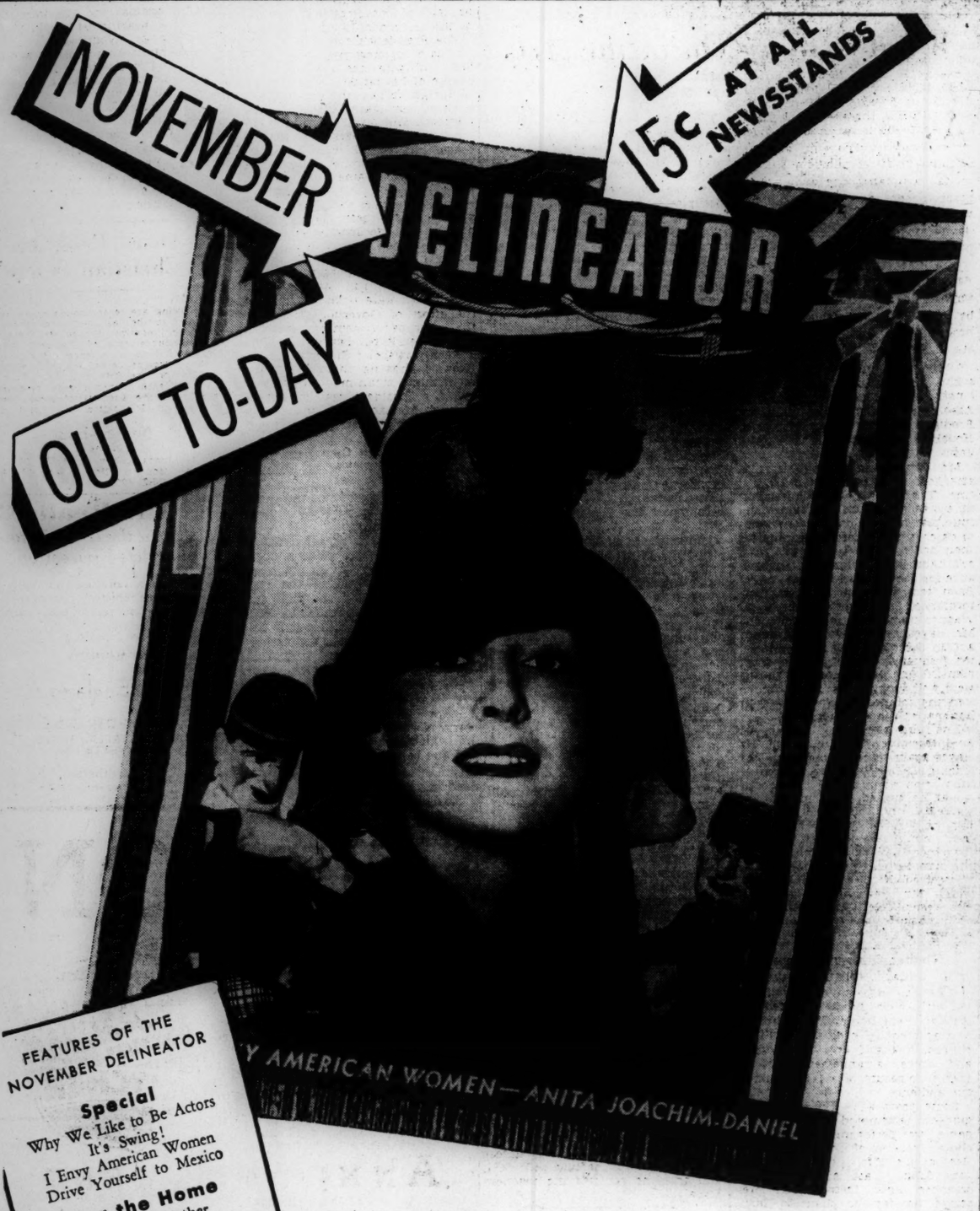
What will the Snowville people think, if the folks actually come up to give a broadcast there, right out in the sun parlor?

"Well—it might be a good idea, an' real interestin'."

Harvard Sees 'Best' Of 1936 American Art

Harvard now has on display in Robinson Hall 12 of the "48 best American pictures of 1936-37."

The Living American Art Corporation has sponsored this first exhibition at Harvard. It is a group formed in New York to provide a new method of distributing paintings so that more people may have the opportunity to see the best representative paintings by living American artists. After a time they will forward the other paintings in groups of 12 for exhibition.



VARIETY and vivacity mark the November Delineator . . . keyed to a dashing tempo by an intriguing article on "swing music" . . . enlivened by a scintillating summation by a European writer of advantages enjoyed by American women . . . a behind-the-scenes slant at the little theatre movement. The food pages start with a spread of new recipes for "stuffing" trimmed with some clever verses and pictures on the art of carving (Be sure to show this to the head of the family). Fashion pages include a complete winter wardrobe in color, and a four page showing of outfits for skiing, skating and such. Two Delineator favorites, Margaret Sangster and Margaret Craven, are represented in the fiction. More than a score of pages of information . . . plus hours of enjoyment . . . all for 15 cents.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Recordings and reports
5:15	Children's Corner	Frimi Jr. Orchestra	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	"Jack Masters": sketch	"The Singing Lady": songs	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	"The Checker Board": talk	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	Dick Tracy sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Music Editor's Page
6:15	"Bobby Benson": sketch	"Melody Time": variety	Political speaker (D)	Music Editor's Page
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sports briefs	Mass. Progressive Com.	"Leaders in Dance Time"
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Jackie Duggan; organ	Sport commentator
7:00	Political comment (R)	Political speaker (D)	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye the Sailor": sketch	Nationwide poll	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Political speaker (D)
7:30	"The Goose Creek Parson"	Political speaker (D)	Political talk (R)	Political speaker (D)
7:45	Boake Carter, commentator	Band concert	Political talk (D)	"Remote Control": sketch
8:00	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers:	Helen Hayes in "Bambi";	"Fibber McGee and Molly":	Political speaker (R)
8:15	soloists; orchestra	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	comedy; orchestra	Mass. Progressive Com.
8:30	Political speaker (R)	"Melodiana": Abe Lyman's	Margaret Speaks, soprano;	Little Sam Robbins's Orch.
8:45	Political speaker (R)	Orchestra; soloists	mixed chorus; orchestra	Little Sam Robbins's Orch.
9:00	Radio Theater: Robert Taylor and Olivia De Havilland	Political speaker (R)	Warden Lawes in "20,000	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15	in "Saturday's Children";	Political speaker (R)	Years in Sing Sing": sketch	Political talk (R)
9:30	players; orchestra	Political speaker (R)	Address, Governor Landon	Deacon Moore's Orchestra
9:45		Political speaker (R)	Address, Governor Landon	Deacon Moore's Orchestra
10:00	Wayne King's Orchestra	Address, Secretary Wallace	Lullaby Lady: male quartet;	"Famous Jury Trials": net-
10:15	Wayne King's Orchestra	Address, Secretary Wallace	concert orchestra	work re-creation of well-
10:30	Political speaker (D)	Jeffersonian Democrats	Ray Block's Orchestra; Sally	known court cases
10:45	Benny Fields, minstrel man	Jeffersonian Democras	Singer, Jerry Cooper, songs	Political talk (D)
11:00	Forecasts; E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports; talk (D)	Yankee News Service	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:15	"Guess Who" contest	Political speaker (D)	Frankie Ward's Orchestra	Vincent Traver's Orchestra
11:30	"Guess Who" contest	Political speaker (D)	Casa Loma Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orchestra
11:45	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Casa Loma Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "David Harum": sketch.

11:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties": Norman Brokenshire; soloists; orchestra.

11:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Mystery Chef": cooking talk.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, gospel singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver."

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

King Christian of Denmark; King Haakon of Norway; King Gustav of Sweden; President Svin Hufvud of Finland.

1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Addresses.

2:00 WNAC, New England Conservatory of Music.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

2:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from the Monitor studio.

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Cleveland String Quartet recital.

3:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Have You Heard?": sketch.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:10 WEEI, Electric organ recital, Lloyd del Castillo.

4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Navy Day program; speakers; music.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Music Hall: Lucy Laughlin, soprano; Jerry Mann, comedian; guest soloists.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
2:15	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

2:15	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Navy Day program; speakers.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Address, Alexander Woollcott.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Portraits of Harmony"; Shep Fields's Orch.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Address, James A. Reed, for National Jeffersonian Democrats.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orchestra; sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Ken Murray, comedian; Phil Regan, tenor; Russ Morgan's Orchestra; Harry Richman, guest soloist.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Beatrice Lillie, guest soloist.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Address, Governor Landon, Pittsburgh.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth, comedian; Trudy Woods, soloist; Johnny Green's Orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Caravan": Rupert Hughes; Joan Crawford; Franchot Tone; Benny Goodman's Orchestra.

Thomas Hits at Labor Unions For Their Roosevelt Support

(Continued From Page 9)

more incipient danger in fascism than in communism.

The socialist candidate pledged the Social party to a determined fight against the development of fascism.

Mr. Thomas counterbalances his fear of fascism as a possible offspring of his predicted depression with the hope that the economic calamity will turn the people to socialism as a way out.

While Mr. Thomas considers movements such as the Union party, may provide the potential fascist leader, he believes the Rev. Mr. Charles E. Coughlin has slipped so far that he could not arise as a fascist leader. Had Huey Long lived, Mr. Thomas said, he might have become the spearhead of the fascist movement here. Now, the socialist candidate declared, the potential fascist leader is a mystery.

This fascist danger is one of the reasons why socialists should vote the Socialist ticket and thus show to the world the basic strength of the organization. Mr. Thomas contended the Roosevelt Administration will be watching closely the socialist vote and will govern themselves accordingly to a certain extent.

The Socialist presidential candidate declared he sees no difference between either President Roosevelt or Governor Landon as far as the development of fascism is concerned.

Neither of these men, he said, is equipped to stop the forces which are driving the nation toward fascism. While there are differences between the two men, he added, these diffrences are not sufficient to say that one would prevent development of fascism and one would not.

Qualities Counterbalance

Regarding the two men, he said their qualities counterbalance each other. While Mr. Roosevelt may be more liberal than Mr. Landon, he is also more ambitious, Mr. Thomas said. On the other hand, Mr. Landon is more conservative and at the same time less ambitious.

"It is six of one and a half dozen of the other, as far as Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Landon are concerned," Mr. Thomas declared. In his speeches, Mr. Thomas said, "Mr. Landon is already dead," meaning that there is not a possible chance of defeating the President for re-election.

As far as the possibility of socialism developing as the result of another depression, Mr. Thomas said the people may then realize that they are being cheated under capitalism since capitalism produces for profit, whereas socialism produces for use.

Increase Its Strength

Thus, he said, it is necessary that the Socialist party maintain and increase its strength. That is the reason, he added, that he is continuing his campaign for the Presidency. The people at large, he insisted, must be educated along socialistic lines, so that when the time comes for a major change, they will adopt socialism, instead of succumbing to fascist dictatorship under which all liberty would be crushed.

Mr. Thomas described socialism as a society under which a fellowship of freemen will exist. It would be a case of "for each according to his ability; to each according to his need," Mr. Thomas said.

Should socialism be established in the United States, Mr. Thomas said complete socialization would not be immediately attempted. Rather, as the first steps, natural resources would be taken over by the government, railroads and public utilities would be operated by the government and all means of distribution would be socialized. For instance, he said, chain stores would be operated under a co-operative system.

Planned Production

A system of planned production for use instead of profit would be developed through an economic planning council. This council would be made up of men chosen from panels submitted by business men, engineers, farmers and various other economic units.

This economic planning council would carry out the social policies established by Congress.

In this socialistic system there would be a freedom from narrow political control, such as is typified by James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and the great patronage chief of the party, said Mr. Thomas.

Quieting the fears of various persons who believe that under socialism religion would be crushed as it has been in Soviet Russia, Mr. Thomas declared "religion will be protected under socialism."

"Every man," he said, "will be able to continue his religion according to his choice. Although, in some instances, religion has acted as an opiate befogging a person's economic thinking, yet religion will not and cannot be destroyed under socialism."

Farmer-Labor Party

As for the movement to start a Farmer-Labor party, Mr. Thomas is not too certain that it will develop as he had hoped. He expressed concern over the possibility that it might become merely a bargaining group to obtain promises and favors from the major parties. Mr. Thomas is against such activity. Furthermore, he pointed out that Socialists would join the party only as an educating unit.

He contended socialism cannot be established under a Farmer-Labor party. Rather it must come through a genuine Socialist party, for which the voters will consciously cast their ballots. And, he argued, it cannot come through infiltration.

"Once socialism is established in the United States it will be imperative that the system spread to other nations, for even the United States cannot live apart," Mr. Thomas said. "Probably the United States, Russia and possibly Great Britain, with its possessions considered as a unit, could get along tolerably well for a while under socialism without the rest of the world adopting the system. But eventually to ensure a powerful socialism in the United States other nations must join the movement."

Attack on Candidates

Mr. Thomas, in his interview and his speeches, did not forget to attack the major party candidates severely. Mr. Landon he dismissed with a few words, but he devoted some time to Mr. Roosevelt and his followers.

Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, he characterized as the weakest man in the Cabinet and proceeded to tear apart his recent speech in which he said that while other nations had helped recovery by armament expenditures, Mr. Roosevelt had primed the pumps through relief to the unemployed. As a result of this statement Mr. Thomas hurled seven questions at Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Landon in connection with war expenditures and issues directly connected with war. They were:

"1. Why are we spending more on our army and navy than any nation in the world?

"2. Assuming that it is for 'defense,' what are we defending: our shores, our trade or our 'honor'?

3. "Why does defense require a naval race in building capital ships useful for long range warfare?

"4. Why not get entirely out of the Philippines, trusting not to a naval station to 'protect' them but to a neutrality treaty which we lead in negotiating, and in decent trade relations which we help them establish? Why offer such unnecessary hostages to fortune as we have in the Far East?

Abandon Imperialism

"5. Why not abandon our imperialism? This we have not done in Cuba when our ambassadors, first, Sumner Welles, and then Jefferson Caffrey, supported imperialist, sugar baron-banker reaction in Cuba. And Welles is now rewarded by appointment on the American delegation to the Buenos Aires Inter-American peace conference.

"6. Will either Governor Landon or President Roosevelt explicitly declare against allowing American traders to coin the blood of the slain into their gold? What about genuine neutrality? What exceptions, if any, should be allowed?

"7. When both the President and now Governor Landon talk about taking profit out of war, how will they do it? By universal conscription which will apply to the farmer at the plow, the worker at the bench and the soldier in the trench far more than a capitalist government will apply it to wealth?

"We favor in the event of war conscription of wealth by taxation, not universal conscription of soldiers and workers. But our great concern is with socialization for peace and plenty. This is the real answer to war as it is to unemployment."

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; closed on Mondays; Sunday, 1 to 5. Display of Finds from Indus Valley at Chanhu-Daro Sind; etchings by Rembrandt, wood cut by Holbein. Wood engravings in color by Ruzicka and others, also prints by Hogarth. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission 25 cents.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays. Old master drawings, furniture and silver; paintings by Denman W. Ross; seventeenth and eighteenth century American paintings; Persian pottery and paintings.

Grace Horne Galleries—Retrospective exhibition paintings and etchings by John Sloan; paintings by Sam Charles; paintings and water colors by Thomas Thorne. Through Nov. 14.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Exhibition of Germanic art.

Boston City Club—Oil paintings by Fritz Pfeiffer. Through Oct. 30.

Yamanaka—Exhibition of old Japanese paintings, drawings and wood-cut prints.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of water colors by Sears Gallagher, and Nancy Dyer, also lithographs by Lester Hornby and Kenny Billings. Through Nov. 7.

Foster Brothers—General exhibition of color prints.

Women's City Club—Autumn landscapes. Through Oct. 31.

Holman's Print Shop — Exhibition of legal prints, including portraits, caricatures, court scenes, original documents.

Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of contemporary painting and sculpture.

Copley Society—Exhibition of pastels by Sarah Swift Browneil. Through Oct. 30.

Boston Art Club—Exhibition of drawings, painting and crafts by Boston Teachers Club. Through Nov. 7.

Boston Athenaeum—Exhibition of eighteenth century engravings of English Eccentrics, etc.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Exhibition of lithographs by Albert Barker. Through Oct. 31.

Brattle Art Gallery, Cambridge—Exhibition of painting by Jacques Messia.

Children's Art Center—Portraits in charcoal by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, also water colors by Julia S. Carpenter. Through October.

Federal Art Gallery—Water colors by WPA artists. Through Oct. 31.

Harley Perkins Gallery — Paintings by Harley Perkins. Through Oct. 31.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of history of aviation, illustrated by books, pictures and models. Through Oct. 31.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of original work by the members. Through Oct. 29.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibit by members of the guild.

Vose Galleries—Portraits by Hovsep Pushman, also portraits by Ann Peterson.

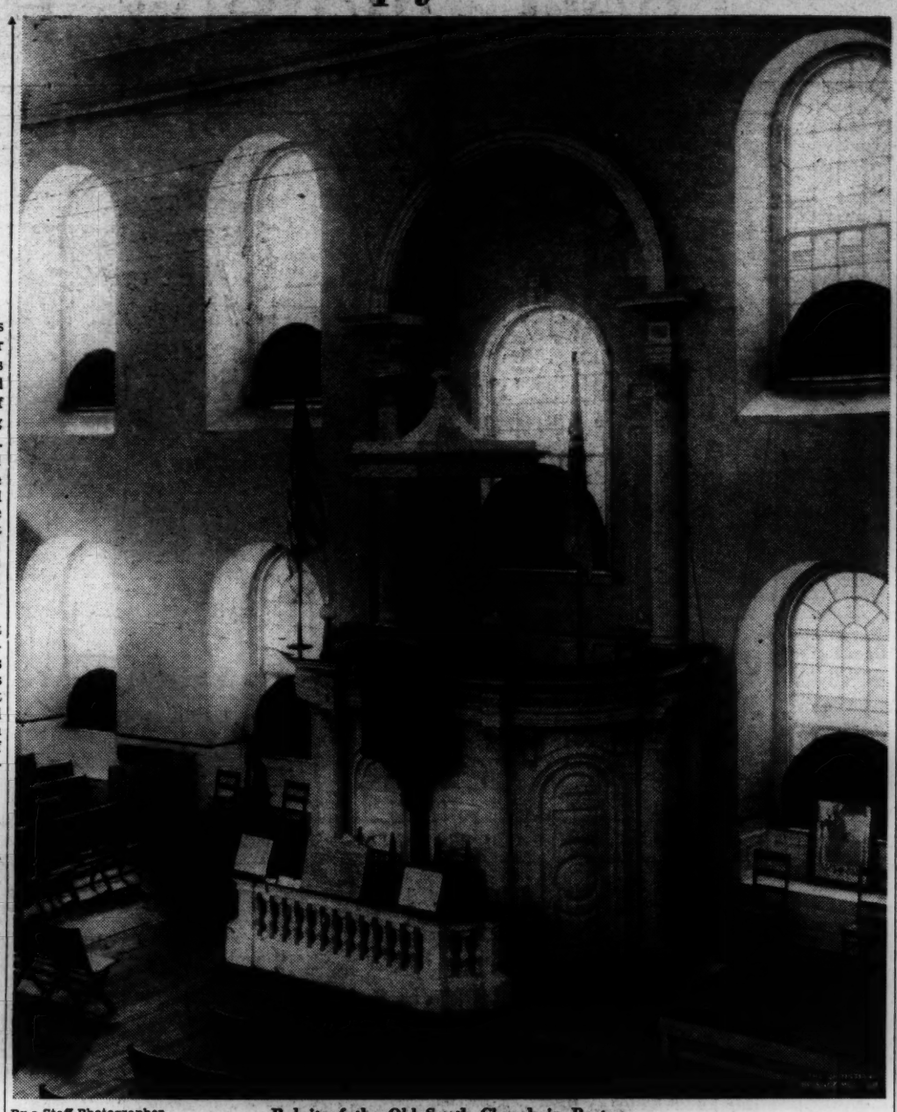
(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor On Monday)

One-Half Price Sale
REED & BARTON
Sterling (Solid) Silver
The beautiful French Antique Pattern.
Prices Will Go Back to Regular Nov. 1
Fosters-Jewelers
The J. A. Foster Co.—Dorrance and Middle Streets
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Headline News for Women!
Brewster Hats
Tailored to type
4.95
Whether your type is oval, round, square or heart-shaped we have dashingly smart hats that appear styled just for you.
Exclusively in Providence at
The OUTLET Company
Rhode Island's Largest Dept. Store
PROVIDENCE

'Cold Roast' Boston Warms Up for Old South Forum

The one thing that could get Beacon Hill out of its armchairs on a snowy Sunday afternoon announces its program for its twenty-second year—notable list of speakers and the usual variety of interesting subjects are ready.



By a Staff Photographer — Pulpit of the Old South Church in Boston

"Cold roast" Boston, as natives and even New Yorkers like to refer to the old line of Beacon Hill, has added another clause to its rigid code. It has formed the habit of going to the Old South Meeting House Forum on Sunday afternoons.

That statement may be recorded without fear of contradiction on the basis of 21 years attendance and on the chuckle of the man whomade old Bostonians—who would snort at being seen crowding into Ford Hall—get out of comfortable armchairs on wintry Sunday afternoons and trudge down town to improve themselves.

Boston does certain things. It goes to Symphony on Friday afternoons. It reads and borrows its books at the Athenaeum. It has first salmon and peas July 4. It refers to the president of Harvard University as "Mister." It rises in civic wrath over the threat of taking one inch off Boston Common. These are "solid" people.

Is "Sot" in His Ways

Your Boston conservative, compared to typical residents of California, Louisiana, Kansas, or other sections, is probably the most stubbornly independent citizen in this country, but at the same time he is most eager, even anxious, to hear the other side of an argument on what he thinks.

Richard W. Hale, Boston lawyer, knew his Boston when he thought of establishing the forum. That was back in 1915, in the heyday of forums. George Coleman, "the father of forums," had been presiding at Ford Hall for seven years and the movement was beginning to take root in other parts of the country.

Hale detected a gap. He felt the full Boston constituency on public problems had not been tapped. He envisioned a great engine for adult education in public affairs. With Mr. Coleman, he instituted the system of Sunday forums, made possible by funds of the Old South Association. He still retains the title of treasurer—but doesn't go to the lectures himself because he jealously guards what is practically his only time for outdoor physical recreation.

Got What They Needed

"It was started," said Mr. Hale with a certain gusty satisfaction, "to get the solid people of Boston out of their armchairs Sunday afternoons, and it's done. It's given them what they want. They like that sort of thing—and they get it here, good and plenty."

That sums up why the Old South Forum is on the eve of its twenty-second year.

"It's the one place in Boston where the substance of free speech exists," asserted the founder who jolted solid Boston out of comfortable armchairs. "No difference what the question is, the Old South exists for the purpose of bringing that question before the solid people of Boston for their education.

"We have no 'audiences'"—and Mr. Hale explained he meant habitual forum goers who are on hand every Sunday. A Dean Pound brings out a law audience. Eva Le Gallienne brings out the theater followers.

Get a Variety of Light

"The fact is, we help people who are not consciously anxious to help themselves. The audience is controlled by the knowledge of who is to speak. In the course of a winter they get authoritative light or statement on every topic in public discussion. It is one place that is not afraid to permit free speech."

Between the Old South and Ford Hall, when both have finished a winter's work, there are few public questions which have not been talked out before all strata of Boston life.

The Old South's contribution is to keep the "Brahmins" broad-minded.

One detects the meticulous English of an A. Lawrence Lowell in the contract authorizing the holding of the forum. The Old South Meeting House is owned by the Old South Association in Boston, and under its special charter, St. 1877, c. 222, is held—"for public, historical, memorial, educational, charitable, and religious uses, and none other."

"Slave Gallery" Closed

In letting out the hall for meetings—600 seats on the floor, 175 in the long balcony and 200 in the end balconies (with the "slave gallery" closed) the managers and their committee are directed "to pay due heed to the dignity, patriotic associations and educational uses of the Meeting House, to promote its use for making positive contributions to the improvement of public conditions and for teaching obedience to law, and to use means to insure, by refusal of the Meeting House or otherwise, that it be not used for vituperative, inflammatory, or abusive protest or for speech obnoxious to morals or tending to the overthrow of government and that within these limitations they are equally and expressly directed to cherish and further the interests of free public discussion in this Commonwealth without regard to the unpopularity of any cause or to prejudices which may at any time be present in the public mind."

What Is to Come

The program for this autumn and winter is as follows:

Nov. 1—Dr. Payson Smith, former Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, "Public Education at the Crossroads."

Nov. 8—Prof. Jerome Davis, chair of Practical Philanthropy, Yale University, "The Next War—Where?—When?—and Why?"

Nov. 15—Dr. Ernest Gruening, United States Department of the Interior, "The Significance of the Election."

Nov. 22—Rheinhold Niebuhr, editor of World Tomorrow, "Human Justice Amidst Inhuman Machinery."

Nov. 29—Austin H. MacCormick, commissioner of correction, New York city, "Crime, the Criminal and Society."

Dec. 6—H. V. Kaltenborn, news commentator, "We Look at the World."

Dec. 13—B. C. Vladeck, general manager, Jewish Daily Forward, "The Role of the White Collar Class."

Dec. 20—Wilfred Husband, former advertising manager of Scribner's Magazine, "Toward a New Far East Policy."

Dec. 27—Ordway Tead, lecturer at Columbia University, "The New Relation of Government to Business."

Jan. 3—Roger N. Baldwin, director, American Civil Liberties Union, "What's Ahead for Democracy?"

Jan. 10—Courtenay Ryley Cooper, writer and authority on crime, "Crime in Politics."

Jan. 17—Byrnes MacDonald, director of the Crime Prevention Bureau in the New York City Police Department, "Youth and Crime Today."

Jan. 24—Max Lerner, editor of the Nation, "The Supreme Court and the Constitution."

Jan. 31—Mrs. Dorothy Fuldheim of Cleveland, Ohio, "The European Merry-Go-Round."

Feb. 7—Maurice Hindus, observer, interpreter and world traveler, "Russia—a Democracy?"

Feb. 14—Prince Hubertus Loewenstein of Germany, "The Disintegration of the Nazi Regime."

Feb. 21—Dr. Hugh Cabot, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., "The Rules of the Game."

Feb. 28—Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, "The Frontiers of Medicine."

March 7—John G. Winant, former chairman of Social Security Board, Washington, D. C., "Social Security."

March 14—Rabbi Edward L. Israel of Baltimore, "Morals and the Movies."

March 21—Sir Arthur Willert, K. B. E., M. A. (Oxford), diplomat and publicist, Washington correspondent for London Times, "Europe in 1937."

March 28—Norman Thomas, Socialist, "Do We Face Fascism in America?"

What's Going On in the Arts

Roland Hayes

A RECITAL by Roland Hayes still continues to draw lovers of beautiful singing, although of course in lesser numbers, since no recital commands the audiences of several years ago. Symphony Hall was well filled nevertheless, yesterday afternoon. With Percival Parham playing his usual excellent accompaniments, Mr. Hayes sang the Pastorale, "Alma Del Core," by Antonio Caldara; "Jesu Seelenangst," by J. S. Bach; a Swabian religious processional song, "Wer sich des Maien freut"; a pair by Beethoven, "Wonne des Wehmut" and "Sehnsucht"; two excerpts from "Meistersinger"; the Recitative and Air of Azael from Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue"; three songs by Helen Hopekirk, a Triptych on the Life of Jesus.

Mr. Hayes sang as well yesterday afternoon as we have ever heard him sing. The same floating quality of tone was there and the same fine-spun pianissimi, used, we were happy to observe, with more discrimination than has sometimes been this singer's habit. An outstanding performance for sheer legato was that of the Bach item, a singularly moving performance. The singer's choice of the Wagner items was not so felicitous. Mr. Hayes is not a Wagnerian tenor, and in these arias his voice was far too frequently forced, to the detriment of tone. Mme. Hopekirk's songs were well sung, and at their conclusion the composer took a bow from her seat in the audience.

The Afro-American Triptych was an interesting item, in which Mr. Hayes again rose to some of his best singing. Incidentally, he offered an innovation when during the Processional he turned, still singing, and walked slowly from the stage, finishing the song in the wings. Not the least interesting point in this performance was the completition of the pianoforte accompaniment on an unresolved chord, a clever stroke for which Mr. Parham, the arranger, was responsible. There was much enthusiasm for the singer and many encores. G. M. S.

Russian Symphonic Choir

IN Jordan Hall, last evening, Basile Kibalchich, refulgent with good humor, guided his Russian Symphonic Choir through a characteristic program of Slavic church, folk and operatic choruses and choral arrangements, to the marked pleasure of a fairly numerous audience.

Some years ago, this group misguidedly attempted to justify its name by performing a wordless choral version of the Andante of Beethoven's Fifth; the result was very funny. Last evening it encroached upon instrumental preserves no farther than to hum, pleasantly enough, Chopin's C minor Prelude. In genuinely choral music the magnificent quality of the male voices, so lavishly, effortlessly resonant, contrasted with the slightly shrill clarity of the sopranos, gave a kind of pleasure that is not to be sneezed at, be it ever so elemental.

These singers still love to display their extraordinary range and control of dynamics; stunting is in the Russian blood. Yet there were many moments of real beauty, unimpaired by empty virtuosity. Tchaikovsky's "Nightingale," as soprano solo with choral accompaniment and interludes, was hauntingly beautiful. A "Vesper Prayer," by Rachmaninoff (described as new to America), was an interesting exercise in harmonic and vocal color, and extracts from Rimsky's "Snow Maiden," "Sadko" and "Christmas Eve," and from Tchaikovsky's "Eugen Onégin," added interest to the program. A "Medley of Folk Songs," admirably chosen and arranged by the conductor, and charmingly sung, also deserves mention. There was much applause and portions of several songs were repeated. S. S.

Boston Art Club

IT TAKES a minute or two of visual readjustment to grow accustomed to the current exhibition at the Boston Art Club. The Boston Teacher's Club has taken possession of the space which was occupied by the Yamanaka Japanese exhibition. The shift from East to West, from historical treasure to local hobby-painting, is a contrast indeed. But such variety of fare makes the practice of gallery trotting more interesting, and more human. To each level of accomplishment one must bring an appropriate standard.

The Boston Teacher's Club is not an organization of art teachers, although a few members are instructors in this field. But apparently the club encourages the pursuit of talents and hobbies and brings to the fore the accomplishment of our teachers in their hours off duty. Many paint in oils and water colors. That pursuit is popular and commendable. And we find once again that the painting is generally mediocre, occasionally noteworthy. Those who paint for fun do not wish to conform to exacting disciplines, to arduous experiment. For them painting is a form of free exercise and play. We find consequently that those qualities which artists achieve through the practice of trial and error, through painstaking study and correction, are obviously lacking. And the very substance of art lies in such care and calculation. Consequently it is idle to criticize hobby-painting from such a viewpoint, for it is unfair to be harsh, and undiscerning to be warmly flattering. Better to encourage such painting as a form of play, as a wholesome relaxation.

There are several exceptions in the exhibition at the art club. Apparently some of the schoolteachers are more serious about picture making. Such for example is Henrietta Herthal, whose "Countryside, Tasco" is a creditable performance in aquarelle. Also Anna Moriarty, who shows in a water color still-life, "Geranium," a fine sense of design, and the ingenious application of contrast. Among the oils, Ruth Perry's stand out. Some scenes of Paris are painted with a professional approach, with a feeling for the texture of paint, for the connotation of color, and for the necessity of relating details harmoniously. Another commendable contributor is Grace Robbins, whose "Landmark" is a vivacious, spacious, airy portrayal of the outdoors.

In handicraft there are some splendid contributions. Basketry, needlework, lace-making, metalwork and weaving are all represented. There is no slurring in such workmanship. In craft it is necessary to handle a medium with skill, and this the contributing teachers reveal. D. A.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aquitania	Oct. 28	Southampton	Nov. 3	Oct. 27, 8:00 pm	Oct. 28, 8:00 am
Ile de France	Oct. 30	Plymouth	Nov. 4	Oct. 29, 8:00 pm	Oct. 30, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manukai	San Francisco	Nov. 2	Oct. 29, 4:00 pm	Oct. 29, 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Nov. 9	Nov. 5, 4:00 pm	Nov. 5, 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Nov. 11	Nov. 7, 4:00 pm	Nov. 7, 8:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco	Nov. 18	Nov. 13, 4:00 pm	Nov. 13, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle	Nov. 7	Nov. 2, 4:00 pm	Nov. 2, 8:30 pm
Pres. Sherman	Portland	Nov. 10	Nov. 5, 4:00 pm	Nov. 5, 8:30 pm

Australia must be specially addressed.

GOP Pushes Drive to Give Landon Solid New England

(Continued From Page 9)

was "Little Rhody" which a year ago last July gave the Republicans their first tangible gleam of hope by electing a Republican from the dense Pawtucket industrial sector to Congress. It was Charles F. Risk and his victory set Republican wheels athrob once more.

In New Hampshire, like Connecticut and Rhode Island, the primary issue is the New Deal. In the September primaries Gov. H. Styles Bridges won the Republican senatorial designation from the nationally known former Senator George H. Moses. The youthful Governor is a New Deal critic and because of his popularity among the Young Republicans of New England he was prominently mentioned as a vice-presidential candidate at Cleveland.

Denied Honor

Reports among high Republicans have it that he was denied this honor largely because one of Governor Landon's close advisers pointed out that "Landon Bridges Falling Down" would make almost too perfect an opposition jibe.

Governor Bridges' opponent is Representative William N. Rogers. New Hampshire has four electoral college votes. The State has been on the Republican side of the fence since the days of Woodrow Wilson.

Vermont, with three electoral votes, has voted for Republican Presidents since the Civil War. That it will again this year is assumed by all.

This brings it down to the final New England state, Massachusetts, where one of the most colorful campaigns in the nation is drawing to a climax.

In Massachusetts, perhaps, the balance of political power between the mansard roof mill in the dale and the house with the widow's walk on the hill is most closely divided.

And in Massachusetts the New Deal issue has not been so sharply limned.

Gov. James M. Curley, a Democrat of vivid personal characteristics, is almost as great an issue as the President. Republican advertisements frequently refer to "Curleyism" and the New Deal in the same breath.

The Governor, of course, has long been a stanch supporter of the President, but hardly so much can be said of the President's support of the Governor. It has been vague.

The President's eldest son, James, who is a registered voter in Brookline and who has been in active charge of his father's Massachusetts campaign, broke the ice over the week-end by taking the bit between his teeth and openly declaring, "No man in recent years has fought a braver fight and has won more valiant honors for the common people than Gov. James Michael Curley."

The President's son has in several past instances been forced to emphasize that he speaks for himself, not his father. Just who he speaks for in this case is important because most party leaders agree that the President will run ahead of the Democratic state ticket. It has been the effort of Governor Curley and the other party members to get on the Roosevelt bandwagon.

Keenly aware of this situation and likewise knowing that his indorsement might mean much to Mr. Curley, the President yet let his trip through Massachusetts pass without a single public reference to the Governor.

Lodge His Opponent

Governor Curley's opponent is youthful Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., grandson of the late Massachusetts Senator who led the fight against the entry of the United States into the League of Nations.

Mr. Lodge has urged high tariffs for protection of New England industries and has objected to New Deal spending, especially in the West where he claims eastern money has been lavished.

Governor Curley has defended the President wholeheartedly and has come out for the reciprocal trade agreements, especially those with Canada.

In Massachusetts there is another unknown quantity. It is the Union Party of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, which is seen by some as holding the balance of power in the old Bay State.

Such experienced observers as United States Senator David I. Walsh, a Democrat, have expressed the opinion that if the Union forces rally 100,000 votes for their senatorial candidate, Thomas C. O'Brien, they will succeed in bringing about the defeat of Governor Curley.

Mr. O'Brien is also the Vice Presidential nominee of the Union Party, but he has neglected his national campaign to work for senatorial votes in Massachusetts.

According to the Rev. Mr. Coughlin, Governor Curley has importuned for the withdrawal of Mr. O'Brien from the senatorial race, but this withdrawal was denied. Despite many reports that Mr. O'Brien would pull out at the last minute still circulate, but his name is on the official ballot that even now is being distributed to polling places.

In all parts of New England there is a heavy registration, pointing to a big vote Nov. 3.

More Names Drop From Voting List

On summons issued over the week end, only five of 22 persons in Ward 21 appeared before the Boston Election Commission today to defend legal residence in that part of the city. Four of those charged with illegal registration by the Republican State Committee established residence and were reinstated, and one case in which it is alleged the person registered once in Boston and twice in Chelsea, was held over for further investigation until tomorrow. The 17 persons who failed to appear were dropped from the voting list.

Today's action makes a total of 48 names stricken from the rolls in the registration investigation started by the Republican Committee two weeks ago.

In the meantime, the Democratic State Committee has started a counter move. Complaints were filed and a preliminary hearing held Saturday before the Melrose Election Commission on 118 alleged violations of the registration laws. Charles H. McGlue and other Democratic party executives were present but in the absence of sufficient evidence charges against the 118 were dismissed. A hearing is scheduled for tomorrow or Wednesday on the same committee's complaint against 300 alleged violations in Beverly.

Republican headquarters interpreted this activity as "just a smoke screen to take the emphasis off the Boston situation."

Today also marks the expiration of the 14-day limit on filing specific names. Party investigators will henceforth concentrate on names which they feel may safely be challenged at the polls.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Maine

Bangor—Sundays, Nov. 8, 15, 22, 29, 1:45 p. m., Mondays, Nov. 9 and 23; 8:30 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.

Do You Realize?
No Law in the United States Restricts Vivisection
The severest suffering and mutilation may be inflicted on laboratory animals without fear of punishment
Help to Correct This by Joining
The New England Anti-Vivisection Society
6 PARK STREET, BOSTON
LAFAYETTE 6020
Associate Membership $1.00
Active Membership $5.00

Island in Arlington To Be Sold for Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARLINGTON, Mass., Oct. 26—In the inland town of Arlington there is an island in Spy Pond, comprising almost two acres of land, for sale. The Middlesex Sportsmen's Club, the present owners, have a bird sanctuary for wild ducks and geese there, but at present owe the town $1122.75 in taxes. The club petitioned the town meeting to take the island for back taxes, but townspeople felt too much money would be needed to create a public park with boat service during the summer. The spot known as Elizabeth Island has had many owners, but is said not to be practical for park purposes at the present time.

Why Do We Dance?

The origin of dancing is said to have been traced to the universal desire of expressing emotion by action.

EDISON
Friendly Cooking School
MODERNIZE ELECTRIFY YOUR KITCHEN
ANNOUNCEMENT
Monday evening classes have been resumed. Come to have a good time! To learn more about electric cooking — how economical, fast, and clean it is. How much better it makes things taste.
Music. Free recipes for all! And an attendance prize given away at each class.
6:30 to 8 — every Monday evening
at the Edison Air Conditioned Home Service Auditorium, 39 Boylston Street. Everybody invited —especially business girls. Keep Monday evenings free—join the happy parade to these classes!
Note. Afternoon sessions of the Friendly Cooking School are held Tuesdays and Thursdays from 2 to 3:30 P. M. Everybody welcome.
THE EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Robot Makes Friends

By Dorothy A. Lovell

WHENEVER Grandmother went to town to do her shopping she took little John with her. You might have thought it a treat for little John, and so it was in a way, but not altogether, because no sooner did Grandmother arrive in London than she seemed anxious to get home again. That meant that little John never saw the things he wanted to see—the Tower, the Palace, London Stone, and things like that.

"Next time—next time," Grandmother would say. "They won't run away, you know." And putting her parcels into her shopping bag, and taking little John's hand, she would set off for the nearest Underground station.

Little John was never very sure of the Underground. It had a queer way of blowing at you round corners, although there wasn't any wind; and puffing hot air at you, although there was no fire; and moving you up and down stairs while you stood quite still, and talking to you when there was no one there.

That was the queerest thing of all. Grandmother and little John were the only people in the lift when he heard for the first time the man who wasn't there. "Stand clear of the gates," the man said, three times, in a deep, strong voice, and little John looked round, and then he looked round again, and then he looked up at Grandmother.

But it wasn't Grandmother, and it wasn't anyone else, because there was no one else there.

"Who was that?" he whispered.

"Who was what?" asked Grandmother.

"That man who told us about the gates," whispered little John again.

"Oh, that was one of the robots," said Grandmother.

Little John thought she said, "one of the Roberts."

"Where was he?" he asked.

"In the wall, I suppose," said Grandmother.

And now they were out of the lift, and being blown down one of the passages. And now they were in the train, rushing through the long tunnels, with Grandmother sitting well back on the seat and little John sitting very upright beside her.

"Is he always there—in the wall?" he asked.

He had to speak as loud as he could because the train was making such a noise.

Alone in the Underground

Grandmother nodded. "People might forget to stand clear of the gates if he didn't remind them," she said.

Little John thought about this a lot, and the more he thought about it the queerer it all seemed. He leaned his head against Grandmother's arm. The train was hot and the noise was deafening. "Roberts," he said to himself as the wheels flew round and round. "One of the Roberts."

And then he fell asleep.

How it happened I don't know, but when they reached their station little John became separated from Grandmother, and instead of getting out and going home with her in the bus as he always did, there he was, all alone, still being rushed through London in the hot, noisy train.

"Guard, Guard!" called a lady, who saw what had happened. "This little boy has been left behind!"

"Left behind?" said the guard. "That's awkward. Lost Property—that's what he is. He'll have to go along with the umbrellas and sticks until he's claimed!"

He winked at little John. He was a nice, friendly man.

"All right, my lad," he said kindly. "You sit where you are till we get to the place you started from, and then I'll see to you."

It took the train a very long time to make the journey there and back. At each station the kind guard walked by and winked at him again, and at last he told him to get out.

"Here's someone who'll see to you," he said, after he had had a word with a porter. "I've got to go on with the train, but you'll be all right."

Mr. Roberts Himself

So little John put his hand into the porter's hand, and the porter, who was very big and broad, took him to a door that opened into the wall, and up a long flight of circular stairs to a round, windowless room, with dozens of lamps hanging on the walls, and a gas ring on the floor with a kettle singing to itself.

"Do you live here?" little John asked.

"Most always," said the porter.

He had such a deep, strong voice that little John felt quite safe.

"You sit on this chair while I go and report you," said the big man. "If anyone comes and asks for me say I'm in the Station Master's office. My name's Roberts."

So little John sat on the chair and waited. It was very silent in the room; he felt so far away from everyone, so far from Grandmother, and home, and everything, but he was sure Mr. Roberts wouldn't forget him. Mr. Roberts! Suddenly he clasped his hands together, and looked round. Why, of course, the big porter was the "Stand-clear-of-the-gates" man, and this was the room in the wall where he lived!

He could hardly wait for Mr. Roberts to come back, but when the door opened again, after what seemed a very long time, it was quite a different porter who stood there, a thin, hurried sort of person, who said his grandmother was asking for him and he'd better be quick.

It was lovely to be with Grandmother once more, and to feel her arms thrown tightly round him. It was lovely to know that he wasn't a Lost-Property boy any longer, and that he would soon be safely home.

They thanked the Station Master very much, and then set off again for the lift. And the first thing little John heard as they reached it was the big, deep voice from inside the wall saying, "Stand clear of the gates."

"That's Mr. Roberts, Grandmother!" he whispered excitedly. "I've seen him in his own little room, I have really!"

"Yes, yes, darling," said Grandmother. "Tell me about it another time, we mustn't wait now." And holding little John's hand very firmly she hurried him down the blowing passage.

Little John has never seen Mr. Roberts again, but whenever he hears the big, deep voice speaking out of the wall, he waves his hand, and pretends that Mr. Roberts is waving back.

Jack o'Lantern

We went to buy a pumpkin,
There were dozens in their places
All sitting in the grocery
With inexpressive faces.

We chose the nicest we could find,
Bright orange trimmed with green;
And now he wears a happy smile
Lit up for Halloween.

MABEL LIVINGSTONE

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor — It Was Lovely to Be With Grandmother Again

Tales of These and Other Times

Book Reviews

"ELEANOR ABIGAIL coming alone on Monday stop Expect her back Saturday stop John." This was the telegram that announced Gail's arrival in Hopkins Corners, New Jersey—but all the things that Gail saw and did in the four days between that Monday and Saturday would be spread out over a summer vacation for most children.

The fun, work and stories that Gail and her cousins, Sonny and Sarah Macomber to spend the winter at the farm, while her mother and father went on a long voyage across the ocean.

"Why do they make tops on bridges, like this?" she inquired. Then Cousin Cephas explained.

"The rain might rot the boards of the floor, and we like our bridges to last a hundred years or so at least," he said. "We build them high, so that the floods can't reach them, and we roof them over to shed the rain."

Through Snowstorm and Ice, Washington Came Back With His Men Across the Delaware River: Both Illustrations From "George Washington," by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire. (Doubleday Doran & Co., Inc.)

Gerry Hunter, enjoyed in those four busy days are told in *Listening*, by Kate Seredy.

Uncle George was an artist, and while he told Gail and the boys tales about Mynheer Joest and Katrina, who came from Holland 300 years ago and built the farmhouse in which the Hunters lived, he drew pictures to illustrate the stories.

This book is full of pictures, too, for Miss Seredy not only tells delightful stories but draws most beautifully herself. When you turn the leaves and see all the full-page and half-page illustrations, you are pretty certain that her publisher must have told her she could draw all the pictures she liked for the story.

The pictures are very strong and clear, for Miss Seredy made them in an unusual way. She drew them on a celluloid sheet with a lithographic pencil so that a direct transfer could be made to the printing plate.

Viking, the dog; Pins and Needles, the two black-and-white cats, and Lucky, the coal-black cat, come into the story a great deal, and so does Grroo, Gail's brown teddy bear.

The most fun of all was what Uncle George decided to help the boys do when they took Gail to see the old mill.

* * *

IF YOU have ever seen an old-fashioned covered bridge you will understand how pleased Connie and Peter were that their farm home in Vermont was just up the hill from one that spanned Hebron brook.

Connie had never seen a covered bridge until the day she came with

So the old bridge became a part of Connie's and Peter's life, and one spring day—when the water in Hebron brook was churned into yellow foam and came higher and higher, bearing branches and whole trees along with it—Sarah helped them to save the bridge from being carried away.

The story is told in *The Covered Bridge*, by Cornelia Meigs, a tale of old Vermont, with Ethan Allen turning up now and again to declare a holiday for the children who went to the little schoolhouse in the clump of butternut trees and to help them and their neighbors when the winter was very hard.

* * *

ONE should probably say that *George Washington*, by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire, is a picture book. But such a beautiful and interesting book it is that children far beyond the picture-book age will be delighted to own it.

Illustrated by a series of lovely lithographs that form a glowing pageant of colonial America, the story describes the little George Washington growing up on a plantation in Virginia—which, by the way, was called "Epsewasson" (Little Hunting Creek) when he lived there as a child. It was his brother, Lawrence, who renamed it Mount Vernon some years later.

George got to know more of his country on his surveying trips, then took a hand in public affairs and was later chosen by his countrymen as first President of the land he had rescued from the grip of a tyrant.

There are 25 full-page pictures—and these pages are of generous size, 8½ by 12½ inches—many of them in several colors.

* * *

CELESTE and Melisande Coggeshall, who went on a visit to Bruges, Belgium, there met Jan ter Meulen and had many exciting experiences, are well known to readers of The Children's Page, for several chapters of their story were published on this page some weeks ago.

The book, *The Golden Basket*, by Ludwig Bemelmans, is even better than the serial, because it includes several additional chapters of the children's amusing adventures and many of the beautiful lithographed illustrations are in colors.

How you will laugh over the chapter about the submarine that Celeste and Melisande built—with two chairs and Mr. Coggeshall's overcoat. The overcoat formed the hull of the submarine, and one sleeve, with a walking stick stuck through it, made the conning tower and periscope.

* * *

SEVERAL songs that have appeared on The Children's Page have been published in leaflets—both verses and music—and may be bought separately at 10 cents each. The title of the group is *Ten Little Songs for Children*, by Jennie D. Hitchens.

Among the individual titles are *Christmas Bells, I Have a Little Garden, Dolly's Lullaby, Out of the Sky, The New Kite and Hallowe'en Frolic.*

* * *

NOW we must mention some picture books for our smallest readers. The ones that seem to find themselves on the top of the pile on our desk just now are *The Story of Ferdinand*, by Munro Leaf; *Peggy and the Pony*, by Helen Sewell; and two by Marjorie Flack—*What to do About Molly*, and *Willy Nilly*.

Ferdinand was a bull who lived in Spain and liked to smell flowers. He was a fierce looking bull, but he really had a mild nature, and the story of how he outwitted the men who wanted him to fight in a bull ring in Madrid is very amusing. The pictures are funny, too.

Peggy was a little girl who wanted a pony more than anything else. She went to visit France and England with her mother, but she still wanted a pony more than any of the things she saw. We shan't tell you whether she got a pony; you must find that out from the book. The pictures in this book are lovely—several of them in two colors.

One day when Molly's mother went shopping she could not think of a thing to do with Molly, so she told Edward, her big brother, that he must take care of her. Edward had planned to go fishing that day, so that made it hard for him, but he thought of a way out, and that was what made the story of *What to do About Molly*. It is an amusing tale with delightful pictures in colors and in black and white.

Willy Nilly was a penguin who wanted to be different. He lived on a hill near the shores of the Antarctic Sea where lots of other penguins lived, too.

E. C.

Listening, by Kate Seredy. Illustrated by the author. New York: The Viking Press. $2.

The Covered Bridge, by Cornelia Meigs. Illustrated by Marguerite de Angeli. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

George Washington, by Ingri and Edgar d'Aulaire. Illustrated in five colors by the authors. New York: Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc. $2.

The Golden Basket, by Ludwig Bemelmans. Illustrated in colors by the author. New York: The Viking Press. $2.

Ten Little Songs for Children, by Jennie D. Hitchens. Illustrated by Gertrude Koch. Boston: Bruce Humphries, Inc. 10 cents each.

Ferdinand, by Munro Leaf. Drawings by Robert Lawson. New York: The Viking Press. $1.

Peggy and the Pony, by Helen Sewell. Illustrated in colors by the author. New York: Oxford University Press. $1.25.

What to Do About Molly, by Marjorie Flack. Pictures by the author and Karl Larsson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

Willy Nilly, by Marjorie Flack. Illustrated by the author. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

Pops and the Kitten Cat

THE reeds on the marshes were talking together as reeds are fond of doing when no one is near.

"Tomorrow will be Saturday," they were saying, "perhaps she will come again."

"Perhaps—perhaps, but I don't think so. There are blackberries on the brambles and her mother will be needing them for jam and jelly."

They were talking about Hoppity-Pops who lived in the cottage at the end of the lane.

"Twist the Thatcher is needing the reeds too, don't forget that," they went on. "She gave up the whole of last Saturday to help him cut them, but his shed is still only half full."

Hoppity-Pops had made up her mind to take a big can to the blackberry downs, and was up early on that bright Saturday morning. But while she and her mother were having breakfast Sally, the farmer's daughter, came to say they were short of a hand for the churning as one of the dairy women was away.

A Busy Morning

So Hoppity-Pops had to stay in and see to the washing up and the dusting. At twelve o'clock she warmed a bowl of stew for her little meal, and then she took the blackberry can down from the shelf and set off for the downs.

She hoped she might meet Teddie Twist, the Thatcher's youngest son, because it is much more fun going blackberrying with someone else. Teddie lived on the far side of the village in a little house that stood sideways to the road, and as she was nearing it she saw him poking about beneath the hedges with a stick.

"What are you doing?" she asked.

"I've lost my kitten cat," Teddy answered, and went on poking to hide his tears.

"Oh, she'll come home, cats always do," said Hoppity-Pops. "When did she go?"

"She wasn't here yesterday—and she wasn't here last night—and she's not here now," said Teddie, sniffing.

"I'll help you to look for her," said Hoppity-Pops, and together they made their way across the fields, calling the kitten cat as they went. But there was no sign of her anywhere.

The sun which had been so bright all the morning had gone in, and a cold wind was hurrying across the flat stretches of grassy land. There were heavy clouds gathering on the horizon and blowing up into the sky like big gray faces.

"I think we had better go back," said Hoppity-Pops.

So they retraced their steps to the little sideways house and said goodby.

What the Storm Brought

It was at that moment that the first big drop of rain fell, and with it the whole sky clouded over and the wind blew in a rush through the trees and down the road. Hoppity-Pops ran as quickly as she could but the rain ran faster. It came down in such a sudden torrent that there was no time to shelter.

As she splashed through the deep puddles she thought how lovely it would be to be home again, for she was cold, and her dress was flopping like a sodden rag against her knees, and everything had gone so dark. But the door was still locked when she tried the latch, and there was no one to welcome her.

The cottage felt very strange when she opened the door, strange and blowy as if the wind and the clouds had got inside. She ran up the stairs to her little room in the attic to take off her things, but when she reached the door she stopped, for there in the middle of the floor was a pool of water, and in the pool was a shivering little ball of wet fur. It was Teddie's kitten cat.

Hoppity-Pops was so delighted at finding it that she did not at first notice the hole in the old roof which the wind must have made, or the rain that was coming in. All she thought of was how to get the cat back to Teddie.

It was still raining and blowing terribly hard, and she was rather tired and hungry, and Teddie's house was a long way away, but she knew how glad he would be to have his kitten cat again. So buttoning an old mackintosh over her frock, she set forth once more.

Teddie and his father and mother were having tea in the kitchen when Hoppity-Pops arrived with the cat in her arms, and you can imagine how excited they all were.

"But how did it get into your cottage?" asked Mr. Twist. "That's what I want to know."

"The wind has blown a piece of thatch off the roof," said Hoppity-Pops, "and I suppose it jumped through the hole."

* * *

It was the moon who told the reeds the rest of the story as it slowly mounted the sky. The storm had spent itself, and the waters of the marshes were shining like silver.

"And what about the hole in the roof?" the reeds were asking.

"Hole indeed! There's no hole now," said the moon. "Twist the Thatcher has seen to that. And what's more, he is going to start on Monday and put a fine new thatch on the cottage—a gratitude thatch, he calls it."

And that is how Hoppity-Pops and her mother were kept warm and snug all the winter through.

Beauty Everywhere

Oh, there's nothing quite so pretty
As a fleecy cloud unfurled,
Unless it is a snowfall that whitens
all the world.

And there's nothing quite so pretty
As a swan upon a lake,
Unless it is the ripples he leaves
rippling in his wake.

Still there's nothing quite so pretty
As a brilliant spray of flowers,
Unless it is the rainbow's hue after
April showers.

And there's nothing quite so pretty
As a cruising butterfly,
Unless it is the silhouette of birds
against the sky.

Yet there's nothing quite so pretty
As the sunlight's golden beam,
Unless it is the moonlight that reflects a silver sheen.

Have you ever seen the colors
On a blackbird's glossy wings?
Oh, there's nothing quite so pretty
as a lot of pretty things.

JANNIS PARKER

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George Rode to School in Fredericksburg Town

Mr. Worker, Who's Going to Take Care of Your Billions for You?

On January 1, 1937, the Federal Government will begin taking 2 per cent of the pay rolls of the industries and trades in the United States. This is the tax for "social security." Farm workers, domestics and the professions are exempt. All other laborers and white collar workers are subject to the tax. One per cent is paid by the worker and the other 1 per cent by the employer. But the employer's 1 per cent, in the majority of cases, will be paid in less employment, deferred pay increases or higher prices.

By the year 1943 the Federal Government will be taking more than one billion dollars each year from the pay rolls of industry and trade.

THIS IS THE LAW . . . THIS IS THE FACT.

Eventually—in the year 1970—the Federal Government hopes to have a fund of forty-one billion dollars, taken from the pay envelopes of working men and working women, for a so-called security program.

THIS IS A PROMISE . . . A NEW DEAL PROMISE.

WHO WILL CONTRIBUTE THESE BILLIONS?

The vast proportion, probably 85 per cent of these billions, will be taken from the laborers and white collar workers of the industrial States of the union.

For example, in ten industrial States, New York, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, California, New Jersey, Minnesota and Wisconsin, approximately 15,000,000 workers come within the scope of this law.

In ten non-industrial States of the South—Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Tennessee—only 3,300,000 workers come within the scope of the law.

Here is the contrast in a nutshell:

15,000,000 workers subject to pay roll tax in ten industrial States.

3,300,000 workers subject to pay roll tax in the ten non-industrial States.

WHO WILL CONTROL THESE BILLIONS, "SAFEGUARD" THEM AND INVEST THEM FOR THE WORKINGMEN AND WORKING WOMEN?

The Congress of the United States will control these billions and invest them, unless it should turn over its powers and duties to the Chief Executive.

WHO WILL CONTROL THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES?

The Senators and Representatives of the ten non-industrial States of the South will control the Congress and the billions paid into the social security bag.

The ten non-industrial States, though having only 3,300,000 workers affected by the law, have twenty votes in the Senate.

The ten industrial States, though having 15,000,000 workers contributing to the fund, have only twenty Senators.

The twenty Southern Senators, almost without exception belong to one political party, a solid bloc, united in SECTIONALISM.

The twenty Senators of the industrial States are of different parties and ever changing political views.

The most powerful, in fact the all-powerful men in Congress, are the chairmen of the important committees and the party leaders. These men, unless a change is brought about by the November election, will be Bankhead of Alabama, Robinson of Arkansas, Garner, of Texas, Steagall of Alabama, Harrison of Mississippi and Buchanan of Texas. They will control the handling of these billions.

WHERE WILL THESE BILLIONS BE INVESTED?

These billions cannot be invested in private enterprise. The Government cannot build automobiles or operate department stores. It cannot invest the people's money in the stocks and bonds of private business. That is, the Government cannot do these things today while we still are a Republic operating under the Constitution of the United States. It is because of our form of government that the present law stipulates that these billions must be invested only in obligations of the United States Government.

Today we have more obligations than we can stand. We have a national debt of $40,000,000,000, direct and guaranteed.

Mr. Workingman, are you going to contribute the $41,000,000,000 from your wages to pay off this national debt?

Mr. Workingman, are you going to contribute $41,000,000,000 from your wages to increase the national debt to $81,000,000,000?

If the New Deal Congress has the choice you may be sure that your money will be used to double the national debt. You may be sure that your billions will be invested in a thousand Mississippi Bubbles, Tennessee Valleys and Georgia Re-settlements.

Senators who will have the handling of the working people's billions have run for election this year ON THEIR RECORD OF OBTAINING MONEY FOR THEIR OWN STATES AT THE EXPENSE OF TAXPAYERS IN OTHER STATES. IN SOUTH CAROLINA, IN MISSISSIPPI, IN ARKANSAS, IN KENTUCKY AND IN GEORGIA THEY HAVE ASKED TO BE RETURNED BECAUSE OF THE HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS THEY HAVE GOT FROM THE NEW DEAL OVER AND ABOVE THE TAXES THEIR STATES HAVE PAID INTO THE TREASURY.

Their boast of the past is their promise of the future: "Send us back and you will continue to get it!"

The Treasury, as it is, can stand no more raiding . . . UNTIL THE WORKINGMEN AND WORKING WOMEN START POURING IN THE BILLIONS FROM THEIR PAY ENVELOPES!

WILL THERE BE A PRESIDENT THEN, NOT DEPENDENT ON THIS BLOC FOR HIS OFFICE AND HIS POWER, WHOSE VETO WILL BE THE ONLY THING THAT STANDS BETWEEN THIS BLOC AND YOUR BILLIONS OF DOLLARS?

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Read—"How Secure Is This Security"

Saturday, October 31, in

The Sun
NEW YORK

Listed Stock Quotations

Leading Stocks in Virtually All Divisions Decline Sharply

Commodity and Money Markets

Numerous Issues Off Fractions To 2 or More Points

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—The stock market shifted into reverse today and backed up fractions to 2 or more points.

While selling was not urgent at any time, buying support for most of the leaders was lacking throughout and a lower drift was evident from the start.

After a rather fast opening, the trading pace slowed and the ticker tape, near the final hour, was silent at frequent intervals.

Transfers totaled 1,500,000 shares.

Brokerage quarters found little discouraging in business and industrial news and most were inclined to attribute reactionary tendencies partly to the desire of some traders to stand aside pending the election. Others thought the continued unsettlement of European affairs might have been a retarding influence.

Few Issues Rise

Commodities were mixed. Foreign currencies were narrow in terms of the dollar.

A few issues such as U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Douglas Aircraft and Cerro de Pasco managed to register gains up to a point or so.

The steels were among the first to slide. Conspicuous on the downward path were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Mack Trucks, Electric Auto-Lite, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, Deere, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, Southern Pacific, American Metal, U. S. Rubber common and preferred, Paramount first preferred, Western Union, Anaconda, International Nickel, American Smelting, Standard Oil of N. J., Shell Union, Westinghouse, General Electric and Du Pont.

American Telephone was resistant for a time, but gave ground later. A shade lower were Socony-Vacuum, Kennecott, Studebaker, Boeing, Sperry, National Distillers, Goodyear, North American and Northern Pacific.

Consolidated Edison voted a 25-cent extra, which was according to expectations, and it was suggested the disbursement may have been previously discounted.

Bond Prices Decline

A decline in stocks today provided background for losses of fractions to a point or more in the bond market.

Convertible loans met selling, American Rolling Mill 4½s yielding 2 points or so and Chesapeake Corporation 5s sagging about a point.

Obligations down fractions to around a point included Hiram Walker 4½s, Illinois Central 4s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Youngstown Sheet and Tube 3½s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

U. S. Government bonds were mixed. Shortly before noon limited gains in Treasury 3s of 1948 and of 1955 contrasted with modest declines in the 3¼s of 1941 and the 3¼s of 1949. Home Owners Loan 3s dropped about 7-32s and the 2¾s were off a little.

In the foreign sector South American issues attracted attention. Small upturns by Buenos Aires 4½s and Columbia 6s were matched by slightly lower prices for Brazil 6½s and Peru 6s. Europeans were inactive.

Investment circles reported interest in bonds as nominal and said it is unlikely traders will venture aggressively into the market until after election.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The general unsettled European political situation brought about weakness in today's stock market and prices closed lower. Trans-Atlantic and industrial issues were in supply and oil shares and gilt-edged securities also suffered setbacks. Home rails maintained a firm tone.

Paris—Prices turned heavy in the late dealings in the Bourse with the exception of railroad shares which held firm throughout the session. Rentes and banking stocks finished lower and international securities also gave ground. Bank of France shares closed at 8400 francs compared with 8600 Friday.

Liverpool—Wheat futures were firm and closed ⅜d. to 1¼d. higher. The market advanced on unfavorable political news, disappointing rains in Australia and covering in October options.

Boston Stocks

Oct. 26, 1936

Div. In $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Alles & Fish	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
.80	Am Pneumat	13½	11½	11½	13¼
8.75	Bos & Albany	145¼	143¼	143¼	143¾
5.00	Boston Elevated	156¼	156¼	156¼	156⅞
3.00d	Bos Her-Trav	68¼	68	68	67
..	Bos & Me pr pf	29¾	29½	29½	29½
..	Bos & Me pf A	35½	35½	35½	36
..	Bos & Me st A pf	10½	10½	10½	..
..	Copper Range	12½	12½	12½	12½
..	East Mass R pf B	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
8.00	Edison Elec	157	156	156	157
1.30a	Employer's Group	22	22	22	22
2.50	First Nat Stores	51⅞	51⅜	51⅜	52⅛
..	Hath Bak B	55	54½	55	..
.40	Loew's Bos	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
..	Mass Util Am	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	131	130	130	130½
..	Nor Butte	..	29c	29c	29c
..	Old Colony RR	18	18	18	18
.60	Old Dominion	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
..	Quincy Mining pf	2	2	2	2
.40	Shawmut Assn	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	..
2.00	Suburb Elec	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
4.50a	Torrington	100⅛	100	100	100
1.00	Un Twist Drill	26¼	26	26	26
..	Utah M & T	93c	92c	92c	95c
4.50a	United Shoe M	94	93⅞	94	94
..	Unit Gas	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
..	Venes Hold	1¼	95c	1¼	..

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat				Net
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dec.	1.14⅞	1.15¾	1.14⅛	1.15½	+ ½
May	1.13⅛	1.14⅛	1.13⅛	1.13⅞	+ ⅛
July	.99⅝	.99¾	.98⅞	.99⅝	+ ⅛
	Corn				
Dec	.94⅞	.95¼	.94½	.94⅞	— ⅛
May	.90¼	.90½	.89⅞	.90	— ¼
July	.86¾	.87⅛	.86⅜	.86⅞	— ⅛
	Oats				
Dec.	.40⅞	.41⅛	.40⅞	.41	..
May	.41⅜	.41⅜	.41⅛	.41¼	+ ⅛
July	.38⅝	.38¾	.38⅝	.38¾	+ ⅛
	Rye				
Dec.	.83	.83⅝	.83	.83¾	..
May	.82	.83¼	.81½	.82	+ ⅛
	Winnipeg Wheat				
	High	Low	Last		Net Chg.
October	1.10⅞	1.09⅝	1.10¼		+ 1⅛
December	1.06⅝	1.07⅛	1.06⅝		+ ⅜
May	1.03⅜	1.03⅛	1.03⅝		+ ⅛

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 26	Last Oct. 24
74¾	59	Acme Steel (3)	68¾	68¾	68¾	..
15¼	9⅝	Adams Express (20b)	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14¾
37½	22½	Addressograph (1)	33½	33½	..	..
21½	1½	Advance Rumley	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
81¾	58	Air Reduction (1½)	77	76	76	77¾
17½	2	Airway Elec App	5	4½	4½	4⅝
4¾	2½	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	15½	15½	15½	16
56¾	12⅝	Alleghany Corp (h)	4½	4	4	4½
56⅜	12¼	Allegh pf ww xxx2 (h)	51	49	49	50⅜
49½	27	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	49	49	49	..
40⅝	26⅛	Alleghany pr pf (h)	43¼	43¼	43¼	..
245	157	Allegheny Steel (1¶)	37	35½	35½	37
30¾	23	Allied Chem (6)	225	225	225	..
14¾	6¾	Allied Mills (⅝b)	28½	28	27½	28⅜
66⅜	35⅜	Allied Stores	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	14⅜
31	19¾	Allis Chalmers (1½)	63⅞	60⅜	60⅜	63¾
4⅞	4⅜	Alpha Port Cem (1)	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	..
125½	75	Amal Leather n	4⅜	4¼	4¼	..
75¼	49	Amerada (2)	97¼	97⅛	97¼	98
55½	37	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	73	72	72	74
72	65	Am Bank Note (1)	44½	42½	42½	44¼
64½	40	Am Bank Note pf (3)	69¼	69	69¼	..
137½	115¾	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	61¼	61	61	61
169½	162¼	Am Can (4¶)	124	123¼	123¼	125½
54⅞	30	Am Can pf (7)	166	166	166	..
90	57⅝	Am Car & Fdry	50½	50	50	52¼
64½	31	Am Car & F pf	85	84	84	..
110	87⅝	Am Chain (1b)	61⅜	60½	60½	62¼
13¾	7½	Am Chicle (4¶)	113½	113	113	..
32⅝	20¼	Am Colortype	11⅞	11	11	11¾
32	16¼	Am Com Alcohol	29⅜	28½	28½	29
101	89	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	27	26	26	..
5	3½	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	96¾	96¾	96¾	..
9¾	6½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4¼	4½	4½	4¼
51⅝	29¾	Am Enc Tub & Sup	7½	6⅞	6⅞	7¼
42¾	25	Am & For Pow pf	49¼	47½	48	49⅝
19¼	12	Am & For Pow 6	40	38½	38½	41¼
21½	13	Am & For Pow 2pf	18⅜	17½	17¼	18¼
46	5½	Am Hawaiian (1)	19	18¾	18¾	19
46	32⅝	Am Hide &L	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5½
48¾	37	Am Hide & L pf (3)	35	35	35	35
4⅜	2½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	47⅝	47½	..	47⅝
24	16½	Am Ice	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
14	9⅝	Am Ice pf (2)	20	19¼	19¼	..
39⅜	23¼	Am International	13½	13	13	13½
105	66	Am Locomotive	35¾	34	34½	39¾
29⅞	21	Am Loco pf	99	99½	98½	100
15	10	Am Mach & Fy (1¶)	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	22¼
49	27	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11⅛	11	11	11⅛
134	124	Am Metal	46¼	43¼	43½	47
14⅜	7½	Am Metal 6%	133½	133½	133¾	..
74½	36⅞	Am Power & Lt	13	11⅝	11⅝	12
87½	43	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	67¼	67	67	68
273⅜	18¾	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	77¼	76⅝	76⅝	76½
165½	157	Am Radiator (.15b)	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	23¼
34	23¾	Am Radiator pf (7)	160	160	160	158½
39¾	36	Am Rolling M (1.20)	30¾	29½	29½	30¾
28¼	18	Am Safety Razor (2)	38⅜	38⅜	38⅝	38⅞
45	25⅜	Am Seating vtc	26⅜	24½	24½	26¼
93¾	56¾	Am Shipbuilding (2)	39½	38	38½	39¾
73½	57½	Am Smelting (2)	91½	89½	89⅝	91¾
45⅝	20½	Am Snuff (3¶)	63	62½	62½	..
46	24¾	Am Steel Fdries	43⅜	41¾	42	42⅞
63⅜	48¼	Am Stores (2)	27¼	27	27	27½
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sugar Ref (2)	55½	54¼	54¼	..
180¾	149½	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	24½	23⅜	23⅜	..
102½	87	Am Tel & Tel (9)	180	178¼	178¼	179⅜
104	88½	Am Tobacco (5)	98	97⅞	97⅞	99
150	136	Am Tobacco B (5)	100¾	100	100	101½
15⅝	8⅞	Am Tobacco pf (6)	142	141½	141½	..
27½	19⅛	Am Type Fdrs (h)	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	14¼
11½	7⅝	Am Wat W & E (.20b)	27	26⅛	26⅜	27¼
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen	8	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
2	¾	Am Woolen pf (3¶)	55⅝	55	55	56¼
7¾	3½	Am Writ Pap (h)	1	1	1	1
10	4⅛	Am Zinc Lead&S	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
47¾	28	Am W Pr pf (h)	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅝
26¾	15½	Anaconda Cop (1)	45¾	44⅞	44½	46¼
111	97	Anchor Cap (.60)	21	20	20	20¾
17	9	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	101	101	101	..
50	37	Andes Copper ⅞	18½	16½	16½	16½
2	¾	Archer Daniels (1½)	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	..
7¾	4⅝	Armour Ill	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
84	66¼	Armour Ill pf pf (6)	78½	78½	78½	..
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Sork (1½¶)	55	54½	55	55⅞
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	14
22½	8¼	Artloom Corp	15½	15½	15½	15⅞
22	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	20⅜	19½	19½	20⅛
111	103	Asso Dry G 1pf (6g)	110	110	110	..
51½	36	Asso Oil (¼b)	44½	44½	44½	..
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	79	78	78	80
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	105½	105½	105⅜	..
44⅜	21⅜	Atl Coast Line	40¾	39⅝	39⅝	41¼
31¾	11	Atl Gulf & W I	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	31⅜
53½	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	53	53	53	53
115	109	Atl Refining pf (4)	112½	112½	112½	..
35½	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	30½	29½	29½	30½
53	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	72	72	72	33
30½	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	18	17½	17½	18
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	32¾	31½	31½	33
10⅛	5⅞	Autom Nichols	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
73¼	45	Aviation Corp Del	5½	5	5	5½
		—B—				
6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	5¼	4⅞	5	5½
29½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	68	68	68	68½
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	23½	21⅞	..	23¼
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	36	35	35	..
5⅜	2⅜	Bald Asd (h)	4¼	4⅛	..	..
49½	41⅞	Bangor2& Aroos (2½)	45	45	45	..
110½	82	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	112	112	112	..
23¾	14¼	Bald Asd pf (h)	67½	67½	67½	68¼
20	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18⅝
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	19⅝	18¾	18¾	19⅝
42⅞	35	Beech Creek (2)	24½	24	24	24¼
98⅜	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3¶)	41	41	41	42½
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	97	96½	96½	98½
25¼	20	Bendix Aviat Ltd (1½¶)	14½	14	14	14½
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation 1b)	22⅞	22½	22½	22⅝
63⅜	48	Best @ Co (2½)	29¼	28¼	28¼	29¾
76	46¾	Beth Steel	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	..
119¼	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	19
125¼	107¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	125½	123½	124½	124
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	18	17½	17½	18¼
31	18¼	Bloomingdale (.60b)	30½	29¼	30½	..
116	77¼	Blumenthal pf	115	114	114	116
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	29¼	28½	28½	29¾
63¼	41	Bohn Alum @ Br (3)	44¾	43¼	43¼	..
22⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	27⅝
83½	64	Borg Warner (3¶)	80	79½	80	81
18⅞	12½	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	15½	14⅝	14⅝	15¼
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	59½	58⅜	58⅞	59⅜
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	53⅜	53¼	53¼	..
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	56¼	56¼	56¼	56½
106	97¾	Brook M T pf (6)	104	104	104	..
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7½	7½	..	..
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	52¼	52	52¼	53½
17¾	8½	Brunswick Balke	18⅜	17½	18	17½
18½	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	17⅞	16⅜	16⅜	17¼
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	11⅞	11¾	11¾	12
115½	85	Budd Mfg pf	12	11¾	11¾	..
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	88½	88½	88½	..
33½	20¾	Bullard (½b)	10½	10	10	10⅛
20	11½	Bulova Watch	32½	31¼	31¼	32⅞
34½	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	49¾	48¼	48¼	49¼
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	32⅛	31½	31⅜	32
24⅞	14½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	..
6⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
25⅜	16½	Byers	20	19¼	19½	19⅞
84	54½	Byers pf	4½	4¼	..	..
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)	23½	22½	22½	23¾
		—C—	77¾	77	77	..
43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1¼)	31¾	31¼	31¼	32
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	39½	39½	39½	41
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
40¾	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	11¾	11⅜	11¼	11¾
20¼	10⅜	Canada Dry	36	35	35	36
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	18⅞	18¼	18½	19
54½	37	Cannon Mills (2b)	13	12½	12⅝	13¼
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	53½	52⅝	53½	54
186	92½	Case Thresh	8	7¾	8	..
84¼	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2¶)	159½	154½	154½	160½
32¾	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	82¾	82	82	82½
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	25⅞	25¼	25¼	25⅞
57	35	Central RR of NJ	83⅜	83	83	..
10⅜	6½	Century Ribbon	43½	43	43	43½
60⅝	47¾	Cero de Pasco (4)	9½	9⅛	9⅛	..
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (n)	61⅞	58½	58⅝	60
26¼	19	Champion P & F (1)	12½	12¼	12¼	12¾
97¼	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	25½	24⅞	24⅞	26
76⅜	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	96	95	95	96
6¾	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	76	74¾	74¾	76½
12¾	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
31¾	25¾	Chi Mail Order (1½¶)	11	10¾	10¾	11¼
27⅛	11¼	Chi Mil & St P (h)	30¼	30	30	..
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
5⅞	2⅜	Chi Mil ⅝ St P pf (h)	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
12⅝	6¾	Chi & N'western pf (h)	4½	4	4	4¼
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	10½	10⅜	10⅜	..
60½	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	18½	18½	18½	18⅝
3	1½	Chi Rk & P (h)	59¼	59	59	..
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5⅜	5½	5½	5½
11⅜	7	Childs Company	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
58⅜	25	Chile Copper (1)	9¼	9	9	9¼
130⅝	85½	Chrysler (6½b)	47¼	45	45	..
19⅞	15½	Cities Ice & Fuel (2)	126⅝	124½	125⅞	127⅜
86¾	72⅞	City Ice & Fr pf (6½)	18⅝	18	18	18⅝
11⅜	4¾	City Stores	85½	84	84	85½
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equip (1.20)	10½	10	10⅛	10¼
47½	22	Cleve Graph Br (2)	34½	34	34	35¼
70⅛	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	43	43	43	..
125¾	84	Coca Cola (2)	65	63	63	..
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (¾)	122	121½	121½	-23½
110⅜	110⅜	Collins & A pf clld (7)	17	17¼	17¼	18⅛
63¾	39½	Collins & Aikman (2¶)	110¾	110⅜	110¾	..
112½	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	60¾	58½	58½	62
28¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	111⅜	111½	111½	..
39⅞	28¼	Colo F&Ir (n)	37	35½	35½	37¼
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	36⅝	35¼	35½	..
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	31½	31	31	..
108¾	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	19⅜	19	19¼	19⅝
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	105	104½	104½	105½
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	37½	37¼	37¼	37¾
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4¶)	121½	120	120	..
69	47½	Comm Inv Tr (4)	69¼	68⅝	68⅝	69
24⅝	14½	Comm Solvents (.60)	82	80	80	80½
5⅝	2¼	Commer & So	16¼	15¾	15¾	16⅛
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
13½	7	Conde Nast Pub	72¾	72	72	72
44½	30⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	13½	12½	12½	13
25⅜	16	Congress Cigar (2e)	34½	34	34	35¼
33½	15	Conn Ry & Lt pf	18½	18¼	18½	..
15½	8	Consol Cigar	16	16	16	..
4⅝	2	Consol Coal vtc	15⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15⅜
20½	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	18½	18	18	18
7⅛	4⅝	Consol Film Ind	8¼	4¾	4¾	5⅛
20½	15¼	Consol Film I pf (1g)	19	17⅞	17⅞	19
47¾	27¼	Consol Oil (2)	46⅞	45½	46⅜	47
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
8⅜	3⅞	Consol Laundries	7½	7¼	7¼	7¾
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.60¶)	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13⅝
11½	5½	Consol Rys Cu pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
1⅞	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	¾	¾	¾	⅝
26¼	15⅜	Container n (1)	21	20½	20½	..
28½	10⅜	Cont Baking A	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3	1⅜	Cont Baking B	38	26⅜	26⅜	28¼
106½	67¼	Cont Baking pf (8)	3	2¾	2¾	3
87	67½	Cont Can (3¶)	106	105½	105½	..
24⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	72⅜	71⅞	71⅞	72⅜
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	22	21⅜	21⅜	22⅛
4	2½	Cont Motors	40½	39¾	40	40
38½	28½	Cont Oil (1¶)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
37	27	Cont Steel (2)	33¾	33½	33½	34⅜
69½	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	39¾	37¾	37¾	..
82½	63¾	Corn Products (3)	67	67	67	..
73⅜	4	Coty	71⅛	69⅞	70	71
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
42¾	42½	Crane Comp	37½	37	37	37½
35¾	15⅝	Crosley Radio (½¶)	42¾	41	41	..
87¼	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (2)	31¼	30½	30¼	31
54¼	46½	Crown Cork pf n ww (2¼)	85	82½	82½	85½
13⅜	7½	Crown Zeller vtc	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¾
58⅝	38	Crucible Steel	12¾	12¼	12¾	12⅝
3⅞	1¼	Cuba Co	30⅝	29½	29½	30⅜
18½	9	Cuba Rr pf	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
14¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug	11	11	11	..
111	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	9⅝	9½	9¼	9¾
44⅛	35½	Cudahy Packing (3½)	105	105	105	..
94⅛	18⅝	Curtis Publishing	31½	31	31	32
9¼	4	Curtis-Wright	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	8¾

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 26	Last Oct. 24
21½	19½	Curtiss-Wright A	19¾	18⅝	19⅝	19¾
71	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	70	68½	70	..
		—D—				
101	52	Deere & Co	97	93¼	94	97½
31	27	Davega St (.30¶)	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	16¾
26¼	19½	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	30⅝
54⅜	36⅜	Deisel W G (1¶)	25⅜	25½	25½	25¼
49¼	14⅞	Del & Hudson	49½	47⅜	47½	49⅛
23⅜	14⅞	Del Lack & W	20¼	19	19	20
153	128	Detroit Edison (4¶)	145	145	145	..
11⅞	4	Detroit & Mack	11½	11⅛	11¾	11¾
40⅜	30⅛	Diamond Match (1½¶)	32¼	32¼	32¼	32⅜
43	38	Diamond M pf (1½¶)	38¾	38⅛	38¾	..
21	19	Dixie Vortex (1¼)	19	19	19	..
34⅜	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	22¾	22⅛	23¼	22⅜
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	54	53½	53½	54⅛
11⅞	7⅜	Dominion Stores -	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
82¼	50⅝	Douglas A	74½	72½	73½	73⅞
47½	29	Dresser A 1½e)	47⅞	47½	47½	47½
25¼	13	Dresser B	24¾	23	23	24¼
8¾	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
18¼	13⅛	Duplan Silk (1)	15¼	15	15	15½
169⅞	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60¶)	169½	167¼	167½	169⅞
115¾	111¼	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	114½	114½	114½	115
		—E—				
9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	7⅝	7½	7½	7¾
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	174	174	174	..
166	152	Eastman Kod pf (6)	163½	163⅛	163⅛	..
39¾	28⅛	aton Mfg (3)	38¼	37¾	37⅞	38½
15⅜	5⅜	Eitington Schild	14	13⅝	13½	13¾
37	30⅜	Elec Auto-Lite (2b)

Business and Industry

After Short Easing, Steel Activity Expected to Rise Strongly

Commerce and Finance

Securities' Sales Value Up 13 P. C. During September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The value of sales in September on all registered securities exchanges was $1,882,282,523, an increase of 13.6 per cent over August, according to a report by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The volume for September was 12.2 per cent greater than that for the like month of 1935.

Of last month's aggregate, stock sales, including rights, had a value of $1,594,411,750, an increase of 11 per cent over August, while the turnover in bonds amounted to $287,860,575, an increase of 30 per cent in the month.

Trading Up 17 P. C.

The number of shares of stock sold in September, including rights, was 59,626,994, or 17 per cent more than in August, and the principal amount of bonds sold was $378,519,548, an increase of 37.5 per cent. The New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges accounted for 95.6 per cent of the value of sales on all exchanges; 99.9 per cent of the bond sales and 94.9 per cent of the stock sales.

On all exempt exchanges the value of sales for September was $1,198,825, a decrease of 7.2 per cent from August.

Stock sales in September on the New York Stock Exchange, including 1,293,358 rights valued at $1,016,879, aggregated $1,387,439,382, compared with $1,238,924,493 in August, including 221,556 rights valued at $1,062,073.

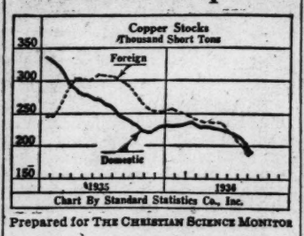
Bond Sales Also Gain

The sales value of bonds traded on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to $240,019,546, against $179,533,579 in August.

Shares sold on the New York Stock Exchange, including rights, numbered 41,534,461 in September and 37,108,688 in August.

On the New York Curb Exchange stock sales, inluding 131,312 rights valued at $116,824, aggregated $125,338,028 in September, against $107,907,703 in August, including 210,840 rights valued at $109,801. The number of shares of stock sold, including rights, was 8,147,816 in September and 7,276,905 in August. The market value of bonds sold was $47,500,827 in September and $41,553,102 in August.

Copper Supply Lower But Rise Is Expected



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS probable that the September statistics do not adequately reflect the increased supplies of copper that will be available to the market before the end of the year.

While the long-term trend of the industry will doubtless continue favorable, optimism over the prospects should be tempered with the realization that production capacity is still well in excess of consumption.

Economics in the Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

added another doctrine which is far more applicable to corporations.

He said:

Every tax ought to be so contrived as both to take out and to keep out of the pockets as little as possible over and above what it brings in to the public treasury of the state.

And he cited as one of the ways in which this maxim is violated, a tax which

may obstruct the industry of the people, and discourage them from applying to certain branches of business which might give maintenance and employment to great multitudes. . . . While it obliges the people to pay, it may thus diminish, or perhaps destroy some of the funds, which might enable them more easily to do so.

This does not mean that there should be any lightening of taxes on corporations. In the debates on the 1936 Revenue Act—the one including the surplus tax—this newspaper argued that they should be increased substantially. I merely adduce Adam Smith to support the general view that the rules for taxation should not be limited to one, ability to pay.

The Surplus Tax

It is in the light of the above that the surplus tax should be approached. In previous articles I have opined that this tax needs to be amended.

Evidence is accumulating that the Administration thinks so, too. For instance, Jesse Jones dropped such a hint in a speech two weeks ago. Even the President says "If in its application, imperfections are discovered, they must be corrected for the good of American business."

Mr. Roosevelt at Worcester implies that the sole idea back of the surplus tax was to plug a chronic leak. Rich men stored up their profits in corporations of which they were dominant stockholders. Dividends, in other words, were skimped for the benefit of reserves. The gap certainly required to be filled. But, in filling it, the surplus tax, it seems to me, was not the right method. It has seemed to me that it creates more ills than it cures. A Senate Committee, after studying the project, concluded that it would penalize many corporations not availed of for surtax avoidance in order to reach a comparatively few that are."

I had thought that the leak could be plugged by the enforcement of Section 102 of the Revenue Act of 1934. This provides for a levy on accumulations "beyond the reasonable needs of the business." I am now told, on good authority, that such accumulations cannot be reached by this means, that the courts give the last word to the corporation as to "reasonable needs."

The British have got around the difficulty—for they were faced with the same problem—by creating a panel of referees to determine the difficult question of "unreasonable accumulation of profits."

The panel consists of about 100 representatives of the different industries and professions. When a case comes up for review, the clerk invites those members experienced in the affected type of business to form a kind of court. From this court an aggrieved concern may take an appeal to the high court. This method of stopping up the leak—the dimensions of which were considerable in Britain as in the United States—is praised in a United States Government publication antedating the corporate surplus tax (A Summary of the British Tax System: 1935).

Why Was It Not Tried?

Tax authorities put convenience among the maxims for a sound system of taxation. This is flouted in the United States by multiple taxation imposed by the various tax authorities, federal, state, and local. To call the effect upon the taxpayer inconvenient is to employ a very mild epithet. When he was Governor of New York State, Mr. Roosevelt used much stronger language. He said, inter alia, "the result is confusion; the result is bitterness; the result is unfairness." President Hoover, also, urged co-operation between the government of the nation and the states in attacking this great problem of tax duplication.

Reformers differ as to the remedy. We need not go into that question now. Sufficient to press once more the need for federal and local authorities to take counsel together in putting the country's taxation on a businesslike basis.

Finally, there are two related rules for sound taxation, visibility and universality. Mr. Roosevelt backs the former rule left-handedly in his criticism of invisible or sales taxes—the kind of taxation that, for example, underlies the Townsend plan. Governor Landon also is anti-sales tax. It is good to note this unanimity. Sales taxes (except on luxuries and noxious commodities), which sprouted in the individual states in the depression, are flagrant violations of the fundamental rule of ability to pay. People should be taxed not in proportion to what they spend, but in proportion to what they can afford to spend. A sales tax or tariff on the necessities of life, as, e. g., the unlamented processing taxes, bears harder upon the poor because the greater ratio of their income is spent on the taxed goods.

In place of "invisible" taxes, more reliance must be attached to visible levies. These are mainly income taxes. And it is in this department that, as the Progressives insist, universality is as important as ability to pay. Mr. Roosevelt, appealing as he was to wage earners, did not mention this. As for Governor Landon, in Oklahoma he gave what Arthur Krock says is the President's specialty in this campaign: an impression rather than a commitment.

The problem grows more vital with the development of the feeling that government is a great milch cow.

The Practice in Britain

Let us see what the British do. Below I give the rate of income tax that a British citizen pays to his government and the rate that a citizen of the most populous state in the Union, New York, pays to his Federal and State governments. The case taken is that of a married man with no children:

Total Income	British Rate P. C.	American Rate P. C.
$1,000	None	None
1,500	1.8	None
2,000	3.4	None
3,000	8.3	0.8
4,000	10.7	2.4
5,000	13.2	3.4
7,500	14.1	5.6
10,000	16.2	7.8
25,000	26.7	16.2
50,000	36.4	24.8
100,000	45.3	38.1
1,000,000	61.4	69.0

In the million dollar incomes only are Secretary Morgenthau and New York State more grasping than Mr. Neville Chamberlain. In the remainder of the income brackets the incidence of British taxation is much greater. The burden is relatively more onerous on the British as we go down the income scale.

Evidently the British income tax rests squarely on the people's backs. In the United States, on the contrary, the income tax is too much a class affair, not having the gradual rise in burden from the lowest income receiver to the highest. Prof. Harold M. Groves, an authority on taxation, recently distinguished the two systems in these words:

"We use the income and estate tax primarily as a tax upon the rich. The British do not regard the income and estate taxes as class taxes. They regard them, on the contrary, as the backbone of their revenue system, and the best way to raise money from the relatively poor, as well as relatively rich, taxpayers."

Ability to pay is the fundamental rule in taxation. It is best served by the income tax. But there will never be any responsibility toward the fiscal affairs of government till the income tax is broad-based like the British tax.

General Foods Earnings Rise in First 9 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—General Foods Corporation earnings for the first nine months of this year were $10,617,200, or $2.02 a share, compared with $8,770,437, or $1.67 a share for the same period last year, according to C. M. Chester, chairman.

For the three months ended September 30, 1936, earnings were $3,773,272, or 72 cents a share on the 5,251,440 shares of common stock outstanding, compared with $2,907,715, or 56 cents a share in the third quarter last year.

$14,000,000 Issue Of Central Maine Power Is Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Central Maine Power Company issue of $14,000,000 of first and general mortgage bonds, series H, 3½ per cent, due 1966, offered by an underwriting group headed by the First Boston Corporation and Coffin & Burr, Inc., inaugurates a further step in simplyfying the debt structure of the utility company. The bonds are priced at 101¾. In the opinion of counsel, they will be legal for savings banks in Maine, Massachusetts and New York.

Other members of the offering group are Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; White, Weld & Co.; Field, Glore & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; W. C. Langley & Co., Lee Higginson Corporation, F. S. Moseley & Co., Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc.; R. L. Day & Co., Estabrook & Co., Jackson & Curtis, Paine, Webber & Co., Spencer Trask & Co., Starkweather & Co., Inc.; Tucker, Anthony & Co., H. M. Payson & Co., and Maine Securities Company.

Net proceeds will be used to redeem $9,000,000 first and general mortgage, series E, 4½ per cent bonds, due 1957, and all of the $4,000,000 butstanding Androscoggin Electric Corporation first mortgage 4¼ per cent bonds, due 1955, assumed by the company, and to reduce outstanding bank loans.

Upon completion of the financing and the bond retirements, the company will have outstanding a total secured funded debt of $33,100,000 and will have eliminated all assumed bonds.

Annual interest requirements on the secured funded debt to be outstanding will amount to $1,289,000. Net income available for interest charges for the year 1935 amounted to $3,110,175 and for the 12 months ended July 31, 1936, to $3,216,741.

Monitor Index of Business Registers Further Decline

Further decline in general business activity was registered by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index which fell to 107.6 (prel.) on Oct. 17 from 108.0 on Oct. 10. This compares with the index of 100.1 on Oct. 19, 1935.

The decline in the index was due chiefly to a contraseasonal drop in bank debits outside New York city. Changes in the other components, electric power output and miscellaneous revenue freight car loadings, were slight, and offset each other. The small gain in power production was less than seasonal. Miscellaneous car loadings advanced to a new high for this year, but the gain was largely seasonal.

Automobile production has failed to increase as rapidly as was expected. Difficulties encountered with some of the new models have held back production somewhat. Estimates place output last week in the vicinity of 60,000 units, more than 10,000 units above the preceding week, but less than production for the corresponding week last year.

A falling off in demand for structural steel, due to the delay until after election of a number of construction projects, both governmental and private, was largely responsible for the decline in steel production last week, according to the Iron Age.

Retail trade activity was retarded again last week by unseasonably high temperatures in certain areas, but gains of 2 to 5 per cent over the previous week and 8 to 20 per cent over a year ago were reported.

Activity in the shoe industry is slowing down in line with seasonal expectations, following an exceptionally active summer. Fill-in orders, however, are still in large volume and a record production is expected for the year as a whole.

Employment gains are reported. Data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate a gain of 355,000 workers between the middle of August and the middle of September, marking the sixth successive monthly increase in employment.

Evidence of expansion in bank credit through private borrowing is found in the advance in commercial loans which began in July and continues unabated.

Commodity prices declined slightly last week from the level of the past few weeks.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the 1929-32 average as 100:

	Oct. 17, 1936*	Oct. 10, 1936	Oct. 19, 1935
Combined index	107.6	108.0	100.1
Bank debits outside New York City	93.6	94.7	93.3
Electric power production	130.0	130.1	112.4
Car loadings, miscellaneous	99.3	99.2	94.5

*Preliminary.

Steel Operations Ease 2 Points To 73 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel operations declined 2 points to 73 per cent of mill capacity during the past week, says the magazine Steel.

According to the report, operations in the Pittsburgh district were down 7 points to 70 per cent; Chicago 1½ to 74½; Youngstown 1 to 77; Wheeling 3 to 92, eastern Pennsylvania ½ to 48; Birmingham 2½ to 61½ and New England ½ to 75. The other districts were unchanged. At Chicago and Youngstown the declines were because of the need for repairing furnaces. Last year in the same week the national rate was 52½ per cent of capacity.

"Further slight moderation is possible in the next few weeks," says the review, "but from then on until the end of the year activity is expected to be strong. Shipping releases are being awaited by the mills for a great amount of material, particularly from automobile manufacturers.

"It is estimated that enough steel was placed on mill books to make 1,000,000 cars in the fourth quarter, but the great bulk of this has not yet been released. One of the largest manufacturers, for instance, appears unlikely to increase assemblies until early next month. However, when the releases gain momentum, sheet mills will be assured of near-capacity schedules.

"Pressure for deliveries is still strong in sheets and strip, but is considerably easier in such lines as shapes, plates and reinforcing steel, where backlogs have been declining slowly.

"Bar sales are somewhat lighter, but backlogs of four to six weeks are still commonly reported by producers, and automotive releases are improving.

"Wire producers are reported to be asking jobbers to whom they ship merchant products to sign written agreements that all the material they specify will be resold to dealers. Tin plate operations are still around 95 per cent of capacity.

"Pig iron orders have been heavy and October shipments will show a gain over September. There have been some substantial sales of pig iron. Beehive coke producers are anticipating a continuance of their high rate of activity," according to the reply.

Weakness in scrap prices in the Pittsburgh district, where No. 1 material fell off 50 cents a ton, the first decline there in four months, has forced Steel's scrap composite down 21 cents to $16.33. The iron and steel index is at $34.62, down 2 cents from the last week's revised $34.64, and the composite of finished material is unchanged at $53.90.

Texas Corp. Net Profit $3.02 Share This Year

NEW YORK—The Texas Corporation and its subsidiaries for the first nine months of this year report net profit of about $28,000,000 after charges, including depreciation, depletion and amortization, according to an estimate issued by T. Rieber, chairman. The profit is equivalent to $3.02 a share on the capital stock.

For the entire year 1935, the corporation had a net income, after similar deductions but before foreign-exchange adjustments, of $17,300,075, equivalent to $1.85 each on 9,340,069 shares of $25-par capital stock outstanding, excluding treasury stock.

Wages in South Drop Less Than in Nation as Whole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—Wages in the South declined less during the depression than in the nation as a whole, according to a compilation made by Prof. H. H. Chapman, director of the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Alabama. He reported that southern wages declined 42.8 per cent, as against a national decline of 52.5.

Southern wages, however, are 30 to 40 per cent below the rest of the nation, his report stated.

Number of wage earners in the South declined 18.9 per cent during 1933, as compared with the national average of 29 per cent.

Copper Price Hits Highest in 5½ Years

By the Associated Press

New York

MAJOR copper producing companies have boosted the price of domestic copper ¼ of a cent to 10 cents a pound, the highest since March, 1931.

The foreign metal last week was pushed up as high as 10.20 cents a pound. This, observers said, followed recent speeding up of the armaments race in Europe as well as heavier demand for industrial purposes.

$200,000,000 Claims On Kreuger & Toll Shown Lopped Off

NEW YORK (AP)—A reduction of more than $200,000,000 in claims against the estate of Kreuger & Toll was shown today in a report of Edward S. Greenbaum, trustee in bankruptcy, filed with referee Harold P. Coffin. The report showed large assets on hand in the Swedish estate and nearly $3,000,000 in the American estate.

The report showed more than $260,000,00 of claims originally were filed. Actions by the trustee and agreements already approved by the court reduced these to about $95,000,000, which includes claims of nearly $90,000,000 in Kreuger & Toll securities.

This reduction resulted principally from successful international negotiations for settlement of claims between the different Kreuger companies.

The report shows that, when the trustee took charge, the only assets of the estate were certain securities against which claims had been filed, and cash of less than $84,000. Cash now on hand is approximately $2,500,000 and $475,000 more is expected soon.

These recoveries resulted from settlement of suits brought by the trustee against a syndicate which issued Kreuger & Toll securities, against banks arising out of the pledge of 350,000 shares of Diamond Match Co. stock, claims against Lee, Higginson & Co., and others, and the sale by the trustee of 60,000 shares of Ohio Match Co. stock.

Sale at auction of collateral held by the Marine Midland Trust Co. of New York as trustee for secured debentures is scheduled to commence Tuesday.

Chicago Business Slower Last Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Buying in the Chicago markets last week was curtailed somewhat by the usual pre-election lull and an unsettled spell of weather, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The warm days early in the week adversely affected sales in the retail field. While there was some pick-up later, the real resumption of the 1936 spurt is not expected until after the presidential election.

Wholesalers also experienced a letdown; although a decided improvement is anticipated this week with most of the city's leading distributors joining in the special trade events planned as a part of "Chicago Football Week." The fact that most of the railroads are offering special low fares to visiting merchants who are planning trips here to combine business and the opportunity of witnessing one or more of the biggest number of headliner football games ever offered to Chicago fans over an eight-day period, is also expected to help local commerce.

Public utilities and industries continue to keep ahead of last year in general activity.

Steel Production In Great Britain At Record Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Steel production in Great Britain has been maintained at peak levels during the current year, according to a report to the Commerce Department from the American Consulate-General, London.

Aggregate output in the first nine months totaled 8,617,200 tons compared with 6,462,500 tons in the corresponding period of 1935, an advance of 2,154,700 tons. Production in September at 1,027,000 tons set an all-time monthly record and exceeded by 42,800 tons the previous peak established in April of the current year. If the monthly output continues near the 1,000,000-ton level to the end of this year, the aggregate production for 1936 will approximate 11,500,000 tons, the report points out.

British production of pig iron in the first nine months of 1936 totaled 5,700,000 tons against 4,272,100 tons in the corresponding 1935 period, an increase of 1,428,800 tons. This increase is approximately 700,000 tons less than nine months' output gain in steel ingots and castings. The difference is accounted for chiefly in the greater use of scrap and also by the use of existing stocks of pig iron, according to report.

70 Years of Service By Morgan Partner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Oct. 26—Edward T. Stotesbury, one of America's leading financiers and head partner of Drexel & Co., in this city since 1905, rounded out 70 years of active service in the financial world as he went to his office as usual this past week.

Born in Philadelphia in 1849 he was educated in Friends Central School here, then went to work for Drexel & Co. as an office boy at $4 a week on Oct. 22, 1866.

Making a special study of commercial credits, he advanced rapidly until he became a partner in the Drexel firm and a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. with its various affiliates abroad. He is also a director of a number of railroads and other large companies.

Big Increse in Revenue By Pennsylvania R. R.

NEW YORK (AP)—Pennsylvania Railroad Company reported September net railway operating income of $8,432,728, compared with $6,546,213 in the like month last year.

For the first nine months net railway operating income was $59,098,596, compared with $49,853,406 in the corresponding period of 1935. The company's gross revenues last month rose to $39,496,378 from $31,139,641 in September, 1935.

Passenger revenues for September, the fourth month of reduced fares, rose to $5,925,764 from $5,101,604 last year, a gain of 16.2 per cent.

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The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market moved last week "in a range." It had no trend, and with volume declining, looked as though preparing to break out sharply on either the upside or the downside. Quietness in the shadow of the election was considered natural, but there was no obvious relation between the market and politics.

The odds have moved in the last week somewhat in favor of Landon, but no one seemed to draw any connection between this and the market's hesitancy. Business news had a mixed influence, with the rails acting well on reports that carloadings are staying over 800,000 a week for a longer period than had been expected.

Watch Action of Steel Board

Steel shares, on the other hand, were somewhat soft on the lower operating rate for the week, the possibility that the backlog of steel demand may have been overestimated, and perhaps most significant of all, a further slight recession in that well-known barometer and forecaster, the price of scrap steel.

Considerable interest attaches to the action of the directors of Big Steel at the dividend meeting tomorrow afternoon, when, the action of Steel preferred indicated last week, the market expects a possible increase in the rate on this issue.

So far the Street appears but little impressed with the steadying powers of the stabilization funds on day-to-day exchange rates. Of course, the sharp 15-cent drop of the pound after the franc devaluation occurred before the tripartite "association of lame currencies" was set up but still the American and the British funds were at that time in operation. A further revealing change occurred last week.

Punishing Short Sellers

Apparently the short-selling of the franc by the much-maligned speculator before devaluation has been providing since Sept. 26 a cushion demand for francs for short covering, which began to peter out last week, giving the French fund plenty of time to take over franc stabilization. That fund, however, appeared more interested in punishing speculators than in replacing them as a stabilizing influence. It allowed the franc to drop sharply to around 4.60½ cents, after which it caused it, or allowed it, to rise sharply in about an hour to 4.65 cents. It closed the week at 4.66.

The whole subject of secrecy in financial operations is at present getting a thorough airing in Wall Street. Apparently the three funds are going to disguise or hide as far as possible all their gold movements, which were outlined at the Morgenthau press conference on Columbus Day, by means of inter-fund earmarking. Hence the international shipments of gold will no longer carry any convincing meaning to financial observers, even though private shipments are apparently still to be reported, at least for this country.

This is directly contrary to the policy of publicity which has been carried to conspicuous lengths by the Federal Reserve system since 1914. The completeness and detail of American banking statistics have been much appreciated, both here and abroad. They were probably in part at least responsible for the elaboration inaugurated in 1925 in the weekly statement of the Bank of England, which had not been materially changed since 1844. It is also, of course, contrary to the principle incorporated in the Securities Act of 1933.

Mystery in High Finance

Mystery has, of course, its uses in high finance. It has traditionally been employed by central banks either to cover up weakness (or strength, during periods of overconfidence) or to make favorable surprises possible. It always, however, puts an advantage into the hands of the shrewder over the less shrewd financial observer, and sometimes overleaps itself as does any effort to conceal a weakness which may ultimately become embarrassing. It then may produce a sudden shock in place of a gradual realization. In any case, while the Street feels that the secrecy will probably continue, it looks on it with considerable misgivings as to its ultimate possibilities.

Nearly $60,000,000 of gold has now been engaged in London for shipment to New York since the run on the franc began on Aug. 7, and these engagements were substantial last week. Local thumb-hand calculations of the London news indicated that current London-New York engagements are coming in part at least out of London dehoarding. Of course the world production of gold outside of the United States, an overwhelming proportion of which goes to market in London, is now about $75,000,000 a month, but even after allowing for this it appears that private caches are being brought to light for shipment here, particularly stimulated last week by the latest threat to European peace.

The apparent London dehoarding a year ago during the hard feelings between Britain and Italy over Ethiopia was recalled. While the British Government seems to have been encouraging the confidence of gold owners in London, it is not forgotten that the Bank of England still has the right to requisition large private gold holdings in that city.

Publication by the Securities and Exchange Commission last week of trading volume of stock exchange members since March was taken in the Street as intended to keep the subject of segregation before the financial public. The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 required the SEC to report to it on the advisability of separating the brokerage from the dealer function in the security business.

Although the primary political emotion behind this Congressional mandate was the depression-bred public suspicion of double dealing by brokers and investment brokerage and investment houses, the commission drew into its report the added suspicion, always characteristic of the public attitude toward speculators in hard times, that trading by members of the Stock Exchange for their own account accentuates the fluctuations on the market.

Need of Professional Trading

As statistical trailer to this assumption the commission published figures showing that member trading between June 24, 1935, and December 14, 1935, totaled about 24 per cent of all reported purchases and sales on the New York Stock Exchange. Last week's release showed that between March 30 and September 26 of this year member trading by specialists, members on the floor, and members off the floor, totaled 21 per cent of all transactions.

The Street's interpretation of these figures and that of the commission are still poles apart, however. General opinion in the Street is that successful professional trading must mitigate fluctuations or it cannot remain successful, while the commission obviously feels the opposite, as indicated by the text of its June report. So uncertain, however, does the commission feel of this conclusion that when asked in press conference whether he considered the percentage of member trading too high, Commissioner Landis said "one can't reach any opinion of that point."

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

NEW ISSUE

October 26, 1936

$14,000,000

Central Maine Power Company

First and General Mortgage Bonds

Series H 3½% Due 1966

Dated August 1, 1936 — Due August 1, 1966

Price 101¾% and accrued interest

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State:

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Field, Glore & Co. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. — W. C. Langley & Co.

Lee Higginson Corporation — F. S. Moseley & Co. — Whiting, Weeks & Knowles Incorporated

R. L. Day & Co. — Estabrook & Co. — Jackson & Curtis

Paine, Webber & Co — Spencer Trask & Co. — Starkweather & Co. Incorporated

Tucker, Anthony & Co. — H. M. Payson & Co. — Maine Securities Company

Few Defeats Among Favored Eastern Elevens — Crimson Backfield Problems

Undefeated Major Eastern Elevens Continue to Win; Season Nears Halfway Mark

Little happened along the paths of the major eastern undefeated elevens as another week of the season rolled by last Saturday. Yale, Fordham, and Holy Cross continued to mow down the opposition with the last two of the three having gained their objectives by close margins.

Fordham edged St. Mary's from California on the score 7 to 6. On the playing field, however, the Rams were better than the score indicated, holding the highly touted visitors to two first downs, both gained on passes while making eight themselves. The six points for the visitors came on placement field goals kicked by Lou Ferry, quarterback, in the first period, one from the 34-yard line and the other from the 40. A 60-yard march by the Rams aided by a forward and lateral with the after point provided the winning margin. Neither team scored after the opening period.

Carnegie Tech out-rushed the Crusaders, but the latter capitalized on a march in the final period for the lone touchdown of the game and the after point. This was the third successive major game won by Holy Cross by a one-touchdown margin—Dartmouth 7 to 0, Manhattan 13 to 7 and Carnegie 7 to 0. Down in the Yale Bowl the Eli, never using full force, ran up a score of 28 to 0 against Rutgers. Coach Ducky Pond saw his team thwarted during the first half and held to a 7 to 0 score, but the Blue rolled over the visitors in the second half.

Stock Booms Upward

Pittsburgh and Princeton stock boomed upward after being lowered last week. The Panthers unleashed a devastating attack on Notre Dame at Pittsburgh before more than 70,000 spectators and when the final whistle had blown the host had defeated the Ramblers 26 to 0. The Navy sailed into Princeton hopeful of better times, but 51,000 viewed the Tigers out-man and out-smart the Middies to re-enter the winning column by a tally of 7 to 0. The Princeton attack stalled in the first half and came through in the second.

Out at Ann Arbor, Mich., the Columbia Lions ran into an aroused Michigan Wolverine and were clawed 13 to 0. The Wolverines had lost three successive games and were under fire of press and alumni until they released this pent-up fury on Lou Little's team. Michigan took advantage of two "breaks," a backward punt and an intercepted forward for the two touchdowns. Columbia hurled passes all afternoon, but the Wolverines were alert and never caught unguarded.

An improved Harvard team held Dartmouth to a 6-to-0 score in the first half of the Stadium game, but crumbled before the Big Green attack in the second half. Harvard followers were cheered by the vastly improved line play, although the backs failed dismally. The Big Green offered a hard-running attack and a sound defense, but the margin of superiority came in ends and backs. The final score was 26 to 7.

Boston University Loses

The last of New England's smaller college elevens with one exception, Wesleyan, toppled from the undefeated class when Boston University ran into the fast-moving Villanova team, losing 25 to 7. Villanova, coached by Clipper Smith now has successive victories over Penn Military, Detroit, Penn State, Western Maryland and B. U. Wesleyan, staying in its own class for competition, added Amherst to its string which is marred only by an opening scoreless tie with the Coast Guard.

One result very much in the nature of an upset was the victorious invasion of New York by Detroit University to beat the Manhattan Jaspers, 20 to 0 on forward passes. The Jaspers had held the Holy Cross Crusaders to a 13-to-7 score the previous week.

Other eastern results ran along true to form with Army, Colgate, Cornell and Penn all winning their games without too much opposition. The Pine Tree State competition opened with Bowdoin defeating Colby, 13 to 6, and Maine topping Bates, 21 to 10. In western Massachusetts, Williams recovered from its defeat at the hands of Bowdoin last week to nose out a hard-fighting Tufts eleven, 6 to 0.

W. M.

New York Giants Eastern Leaders; Bears Top West

National Professional Football League

(Eastern Division)

Team	W.	T.	L.	For	Agst.	P.C.
New York	3	1	2	66	53	.600
Pittsburgh	4	0	3	73	108	.571
Boston	3	0	3	59	61	.500
Brooklyn	2	1	3	53	48	.400
Philadelphia	1	0	7	37	146	.125
(Western Division)						
Chicago Bears	6	0	0	119	32	1.000
Green Bay	5	0	1	130	67	.833
Detroit	3	0	2	104	39	.600
Chicago Cards	0	0	6	16	103	.000

Results Oct. 25

Green Bay 42, Pittsburgh 10.
New York 21, Philadelphia 17.
Brooklyn 9, Chicago Cardinals 0.
Chicago Bears 12, Detroit 10.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Chicago Bears are doing quite a job of dominating the National Professional Football League's western section race, but there's an altogether different picture today in the league's eastern division.

While the Bears topped the western section with six victories and no defeats, the New York Giants had taken first place in the eastern loop away from Pittsburgh. The Giants beat Philadelphia 21 to 17 yesterday as Pittsburgh was losing to Green Bay 42 to 10.

Richards Scores Touchdown

The Giants, trailing 17 to 14 with less than three minutes to play, won on a touchdown by Richards after a pass was ruled complete on the Eagle 15 because of interference. After the game Field Judge George Vergera, who had cited the interference, was roughly jostled by Eagle players but was not injured.

"Tuffy" Leemans, New York's sensational "rookie," was the spearhead of one Giant advance for a touchdown and Dave Smukler, another "frosh," booted a field goal and threw passes for two Eagle scores.

Jack Manders' talented toe gave Chicago's Bears a 12-to-10 victory over Detroit, the defeat practically eliminating the Lions from all chance of retaining the championship. With his team trailing 10 to 9 in the second period, Manders booted his second field goal for the winning points.

A crowd of more than 27,000 fans saw the battle, in which "Dutch" Clark was the Detroit offensive star, making a run which set the stage for the Detroit touchdown, converting, and making a dropkick.

Green Bay Wins Again

Green Bay, winning its fifth game against one loss to stay hard on the heels of the Bears, smothered the Pirates with passes before 10,000 fans at Milwaukee. Don Hutson, former Alabama end, and Paul Miller led the Packer parade with two touchdowns each, while Blood and Laws also scored.

Chicago's Cardinals lost their sixth straight game, bowing to Brooklyn 9 to 0 before 17,000 fans, largest crowd of the Dodger season. Ralph Kercheval booted a 10-yard goal and intercepted a pass to score the Brooklyn touchdown.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Minnesota continued grid winning streak, beating Northwestern 21-13 before 56,000 fans.

John Cruickshank Wins

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 26 (AP)—John Cruickshank, Scotch born professional and a former bank clerk, won the Argentine open golf championship over his "home" course, the Olivos Country Club, yesterday. Cruickshank compiled a 72-hole total of 290 to beat out the United States pros, Tony Manero of Greensboro, N. C., and Johnny Revolta of Milwaukee, as well as the pick of the Argentine pros. Juan Martinez of Argentina was second with 291 and Manero third with 293. Revolta scored a 295 to take fifth place.

Syracuse Topples Shamrocks' Record

American Professional Football

	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Boston	5	1	63	32	.833
New York	4	2	50	52	.667
Cleveland	2	1	53	9	.667
Pittsburgh	2	2	57	52	.500
Syracuse	1	5	41	100	.167
Brooklyn	0	3	25	44	.000

Results Oct. 25

Cleveland 27, New York 0.
Syracuse 16, Boston 7.

Syracuse Braves scored a touchdown in the opening two minutes and came from behind in the last quarter to pin the first defeat of the season on the Boston Shamrocks, 16 to 7, before 13,000 spectators at National League Field yesterday. Braves led 6 to 0 until the final quarter when Boston went out front, 7 to 6. Undaunted, the visitors, seeking their first victory in the league, tallied a field goal and another touchdown soon after.

Cleveland Rams surprised the New York Yankees at Cleveland, defeating the New Yorkers by a score of 27 to 0. The Rams baffled the Yankees with passes while holding Ken Strong, New York back, from breaking loose. Some 10,000 fans viewed the game.

Canadian Football Results

McGill 8, Toronto University 3.
Ottawa 21, Hamilton 0.
Barnia 29, Hamilton Cubs 3.
Toronto Argos 12, Montreal 4.
West. Ontario 10, Queens 3.

Amusements

BOSTON

THURSDAY NIGHT
JORDAN HALL
11-year-old pianist
MARILYN MEYER

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. presents
William Kitty Gaxton :: Carlisle
in Erik Charell's
White Horse Inn
CENTER Theater, 49th St. and 6 Ave.
Evgs. 1:30—55c to $3.85 New York City
Mats. Wed.—55c to $2.20 Sat.—55c to $2.75

Tigers Trying to Smash Through the Navy Forward Wall

© International

Scene on Palmer Stadium Gridiron Saturday

Jack White, No. 93, of Princeton Is Shown as He Crashed Through Tackle for a Four-Yard Gain in the Game Against Navy. The Tigers Sank the Middies by a Score of 7 to 0

Football Stars

By the Associated Press

Marshall Goldberg, Pittsburgh—Scored one touchdown against Notre Dame and paved way for two others by brilliant runs.

Dameron Davis, Kentucky—Dashed 43 yards for touchdown that beat Florida, 7 to 0.

Kent Ryan, Utah State—Leading performer in Utah State's first victory over Utah in 11 years.

Chuck Orebaugh, Drake—Ran back kickoff 84 yards to Washington University's 11, then scored winning touchdown on Phil Manders' pass in last 10 seconds of game.

Andy Palau, Fordham—Passed to Jacknski for touchdown and converted extra point to beat St. Mary's, 7 to 6.

Bill Crass, Louisiana State—Scored two touchdowns against Arkansas, one on 74-yard run.

Andy Uram, Minnesota—Passed to Julie Alphonse for first touchdown against Purdue, scored second on 30-yard run and set up third by 50-yard dash with intercepted pass.

Roger Dougherty, Washington State—His field goal from 17-yard line beat Oregon 3 to 0.

Red Harp, Tennessee—Ran back punt 70 yards for late touchdown that beat Duke 15 to 13.

Jack White, Princeton—Carried kickoff 81 yards to 15-yard line, paving way for winning touchdown against Navy.

Buzz Buivid, Marquette—Completed touchdown passes of 25 and 35 yards to defeat Michigan State 13 to 7.

Jim Neill, Texas Tech—Ran or passed on every play in drive that brought first touchdown against Centenary and passed to West for winning score.

Forty-Eight Games For Each NHL Team

The National Hockey League season is less than two weeks away. The schedule released today lists 24 "home" and 24 "away" games for each club, with the opening billed for Nov. 5 and the close coming March 21. The first games, Nov. 5, see Detroit, defending champions, at Toronto and Americans at Chicago.

Boston's Bruins open Saturday Nov. 7, against Canadiens at Montreal and play their first game of the season here, Nov. 15, with Canadiens invading. Except for six Sunday night engagements and one Thursday night game, all home contests of the Bruins come on the usual Tuesday.

College Football Results

East

Army 33, Springfield 0.
Arnold 9, Trenton T. 7.
Bergen (JC) 33, Nassau 0.
Bethany 25, Thiel 0.
Bluefield 6, Morgan 6.
Bosfon C. 26, Providence 0.
Bowdoin 13, Colby 7.
Bucknell 26, W. & J. 6.
Buffalo 19, Hiram 12.
Canisius 58, Brooklyn 0.
C. C. N. Y. 6, Drexel 0.
Clarkson 31, Alfred 0.
Coast Guard 14, American I. U. 7.
Colgate 41, Lafayette 0.
Cornell 13, Penn State 7.
Cornell 13, Penn State 7.
Cortland T. 19, East Stroudsburg 7.
Dartmouth 26, Harvard 7.
Delaware 19, Randolph-Macon 6.
Detroit 20, Manhattan 0.
Dickinson 55, Swarthmore 0.
Edinboro 40, Clarion 0.
F. & M. 26, Penn. M. C. 0.
Fairmount 14, Shepherd 13.
Fordham 7, St. Mary's 6.
Geneva 51, Westminster 0.
Gettysburg 10, Lehigh 7.
Glenville 7, Concord 0.
Grove City 0, Allegheny 0.
Hobart 26, Denison 0.
Holy Cross 7, Carnegie Tech 0.
Indiana T. 26, Bloomsburg 7.
Ithaca 14, Panzer 0.
Johns Hopkins 10, Haverford 2.
Junista 25, Bridgewater 0.
Kutztown T. 7, Montclair T. 2.
La Salle 13, Mount St. Mary's 6.
Maine 21, Bates 19.
Mansfield T. 6, Millersville T. 0.
Maryland 20, Syracuse 0.
Middlebury 13, Norwich 6.
Navy (J. V.) 19, Princeton (J. V.) 0.
New Hampshire 54, Vermont 0.
N. Y. Aggies 26, Hartwick 18.
N. Y. U. 7, Georgetown 7.
Pennsylvania 48, Brown 6.
Pittsburgh 26, Notre Dame 0.
Princeton 7, Navy 0.
Rochester 18, Hamilton 7.
St. Ambrose 7, Rockhurst 0.
St. Joseph's 0, West Chester T. 0.
St. Lawrence 16, Niagara 0.
St. Thomas 18, Lebanon Valley 0.
Shenandoah 32, Wilson Teachers 0
Shippensburg 47, California T. 0.
Trinity 8, Conn. State 0.
Union 6, Rensselaer P. I. 0.
Ursinus 13, Muhlenberg 0.
Villanova 25, Boston 7.
Washington (Penna.) 18, Susquehanna 6.
Wash. and Lee 13, Virginia 0.
W. & M. (Norfolk) 16, Gallaudet 15.
Waynesburg 20, Slippery Rock 0.
Wesleyan 14, Amherst 7.
West Liberty 27, New River State 0.
W. V. State 25, Howard 0.
Western Md. 32, St. Mary's, (T.) 12.
Williams 6, Tufts 0.
Worcester P. I. 7, Mass. State 0.
Yale 28, Rutgers 0.

South

Allen 6, Livingstone 0.
Appalachian State 27, So. Georgia T. 0.
Arkansas State 18, Philander Smith 0.
Auburn 20, Georgia 13.
Belmont Abbey 14, Mars Hill 13.
Birm. Southern 14, Chattanooga 7.
Boone T. 27, Statesboro T. 0.
Carson-Newman 32, Milligan 0.
Catawba 26, Guilford 0.
Cladin 18, Voorhees 6.
Cullowhee T. 7, Greenville T. 6.
Davidson 21, Citadel 0.
East Tenn. T. 13, Tusculum 0.
El Paso 6, Sul Ross T. 0
Elon 51, Duke B. 0.
Erskine 26, Wofford 0.
Fishburne 0, Randolph-Macon B. 0.
Florida A. & M. 0, Alabama S. T. 0.
Georgia Tech 0, Vanderbilt 0.
Kentucky 7, Florida 0.
Kentucky Industrial 9, Tuskegee 0.
Knoxville 14, Fisk 7.
Louisiana State 19, Arkansas 7.
McMurray 0, Howard Payne 0.
Mississippi 14, Catholic U. 0.
Morehouse 0, Morris Brown 0.
Normal 13, Charleston T. 0.
N. C. State 13, Virginia P. I. 0.
North Carolina C. 7, St. Augustine 6.
Oglethorpe 20, Emory and Henry 0.
Rice 7, Texas 0.
Roanoke 13, W. and M. 0.
St. Paul 0, Virginia Union 0.
Shenandoah 32, Wilson 0.
Southwestern (Mem.) 14, Hendrir 0.
Southwestern 8, Abilene 6.
Talladega 24, Dillard 0.
Tennessee 15, Duke 13.
Tenn. A. & I. N. 14, Clark 0.
Tenn. Tech 0, Sewanee 0.
Texas A. & M. 0, Baylor 0.
Texas Christian 0, Mississippi State 0.
Texas Tech 12, Centenary 6.
Tougaloo 19, Okalona 0.
Tulane 21, North Carolina 7.
Union 27, Louisville 7.
Virginia M. I. 20, Richmond 0.
Virginia State 14, Greensboro A. & T. 7.
Valley City T. 19, Maryville T. 6.
W. and L. 13, Virginia 0.
West Virginia 26, Centre 13.
Western Kentucky I. C. 13, Rust 0.
Wiley 18, Southern 0.
Xavier (N. O.) 12, Texas College 6.

West

Adrian 6, Assumption 0.
Albion 7, Hillsdale 6.
Alma 26, Olivet 6.
Augustana (S. D.) 27, Huron 0.
Ball State 40, Oakland City 0.
Bluffton 13, Rio Grande 0.
Bradley 27, Carthage 10.
Buena Vista 13, Western Union 7.
Butler 6, Wabash 7.
Carbondale 7, Macomb T. 7.
Carleton 26, St. Olaf 7.
Carroll 34, Lawrence 0.
Case 27, John Carroll 0.
Cedar Falls 12, Western State 6.
Coe 6, Cornell 0
Concordia T. 13, Dana 6.
Dakota Western 42, Sioux Falls 0.
Dayton 21, Cincinnati 13.
DePaul 46, Omaha 0.
DePauw 13, Manchester 7.
Defiance 19, Danville Normal 7.
Drake 20, Washington 18.
Dubuque 6, Lacrosse T. 6.
Elmhurst 20, Eureka 6.
Franklin 6, Earlham 0.
Gus. Adolphus 34, St. Mary's (Win.) 6.
Hamline 13, St. Thomas (Minn.) 7.
Hanover 19, Valparaiso 18.
Hardin-Simmons 13, Creighton 7.
Hastings 14, Doane 0.
Hibbing (JC) 19, Itasca (JC) 0.
Illinois Normal 13, East Illinois T. 0.
Indiana State 0, Evansville 0.
Iowa 18, Iowa Freshmen 14.
Iowa S. T. 12, West Michigan T. 6.
Kalamazoo 13, Hope 7.
Kansas State 26, Kansas 6.
Kansas Wesleyan 27, Wayne 7.
Kent State 6, Bowling Green 0.
Knox 27, Beloit 6.
Lake Forest 0, Ripon 0.
LeMoyne 19, Lincoln 6.
Marquette T. 12, Michigan M. T. 6.
Marquette 13, Michigan St. 7.
Marshall 41, Ohio Wesleyan 14.
Miami (Ohio) 3, Ohio 0.
Michigan 13, Columbia 0.
Michigan N. 13, Central (Mich.) T. 7
Minnesota 33, Purdue 0.
Missouri 10, Iowa State 0.
Morningside 7, N. D. State 0.
Mount Union 12, Wooster 0.
No. Illinois T. 14, Stevens Pt. T. 12.
No. Mich. S. T. 12, Mich. Tech 6.
Nebraska 14, Oklahoma 0.
Nebraska Central 20, Luther 0.
Northern Central 7, Augustana 0.
Northwestern 13, Illinois 2.
Ohio Northern 13, Heidelberg 7.
Ohio State 7, Indiana 0.
Plateville T. 0, Oshkosh T. 0.
Principia 20, Shurtleff 0.
Rose P. I. 20, Holbrook 7.
St. Benedict's 27, Fort Hays 12.
St John's (Minn.) 13, Corcordia 0.
St. Mary's (Mich.) 0, Lawrence Tech 0.
St. Norbert's 20, Milwaukee 6.
St. Viator 24, McKendree 0.
Simpson 7, Central 6.
Superior T. 13, River Falls T. 0.
S. W. Okla. T. 7, N. E. Okla. T. 7.
Tulsa 13, Oklahoma A. & M. 0.
Upper Iowa 7, Luther 0.
Valley City T. 19, Mayville T. 7.
Warrensburg T. 20, Missouri Mines 0
West Illinois T. 7, So. Illinois T. 7.
Western Reserve 14, Toledo 0.
Whitewater T. 19, Wheaton 0.
Wichita 13, Oklahoma City 6.
Wilberforce 7, Louisville Mun. 0.
Wittenberg 39, Oberlin 0.
Ypsilanti T. 13, Mt. Pleasant T. 7.

Far West

Arizona 28, New Mexico Aggies 7.
Colorado C. 14, Colorado Mines 0.
Colorado 9, Colorado State 7.
Denver 25, Wyoming 14.
East Oregon N. 19, Whitforth C. 0.
Flagstaff T. 19, Tempe T. 0.
Gonzaga 17, San Francisco 7.
Gooding C. 32, Pacific C. 12.
Greeley T. 13, Western State 10.
Montana 37, Montana State 0.
Nevada 7, Idaho 6.
New Mexico 13, New Mexico M. I. 7.
New Mexico S. T. 12, Adams State 0.
Occidental 32, LaVerne 7.
Pacific Lutheran 13, Oregon N. 0.
S. D. State 14, S. J. State 6.
Southern California 14, Stanford 7.
So. Oregon Normal 21, Albany 0.
U. C. L. A. 22, Oregon State 13.
Utah State 12, Utah 0.
Washington 13, California 0.
Washington State 3, Oregon 0.

St. Andrews Elects

ST. ANDREWS, Scot. (AP)—The Aga Khan has been elected a member of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club here. His tutor was George Duncan, the Scottish international and Ryder cup player.

Around the Hub

Hockey Boom Assured

BOSTON GARDEN and Boston Bruin officials were astonished at the 10,000 attendance to view the Bruins open practice at the Garden, Saturday night. An informal game with the squad divided was the only attraction, and yet people practically stormed the doors to gain admittance.

George V. Brown, manager of the Garden, almost wept with crocodile tears when he counted the house and realized no box office receipts. The bill to clean the Garden after practice amounted to over $100. Bruin officials, on the other hand, were beside themselves with glee at the interest in hockey.

The practice game itself was unusually interesting. The players sensed the enthusiasm of the huge crowd and were inspired to do their utmost. In view of the fact that they had been on ice only five days, their performance was little short of remarkable. The "Thompsons" defeated the "Beares," 6 to 2, and the fans expressed their pleasure in wild acclaim at the finish.

If and when Eddie Shore reports and if the Bruins secure another good defenseman or possibly Hooley Smith, the Maroon veteran center, they should be ably equipped to give Boston a great hockey team and a great hockey team means a great hockey season for this city. Milton Schmidt, Bob Gilmore, Bobby Bauer, Porky Dumart and Loren Beares, all go to Providence for more seasoning.

"E. T. C., Dartmouth, 1935"

A Lynn printer, Bill McCarthy, "punted" a gold football out of the turf near Beach Bluff station and then recovered the "free ball," the Associated Press reports. A keen sports observer, Bill knew his next play when he found inscribed on it the initials, "E. T. C., Dartmouth, 1935." He carried the ball to the Security Trust Company, where he turned it over to the father of Eddie Chamberlain, freshman dean at Dartmouth and a former Dartmouth football player.

Eddie apparently lost it hurrying to catch a train.

Harvard Sailors Turn Tables

The Brown-Dartmouth-Harvard-Tech quadrangular cup dinghy race, the first intercollegiate sailing contest of the local season, was won yesterday by Harvard on the Charles river basin. The Crimson scored 156 points, M. I. T. 123, Brown 117 and Dartmouth 69. Harvard's crew: Commodore Buddy Fullerton, former interscholastic champion; Ralph Lawson Jr., 1933 Sears bowl runner-up; Chandler Hovey, 1932 junior champion, and Jimmy Rousmaniere, another former interscholastic champion and 1935 Sears bowl runner-up.

Another big intercollegiate regatta is scheduled here next Sunday.

Here and There

A three-cornered varsity cross-country race is scheduled for the Franklin Park course Friday . . . Massachusetts Tech will compete against Northeastern and Tufts . . . Tech followers hope Capt. Henry Guerke, N. E. mile champion, will return to form soon enough to give "Hawk" Zamparelli, the N. U. ace, a battle . . . Zamparelli won the N. E. cross-country title Saturday from a large field at Franklin Park . . . In American Soccer League games, Providence S. C. and Boston Celtics were held to a scoreless tie at Providence, while at Fall River, the Thornton Vics beat the Fall River Americans, 2 to 1.

A Year Ago

Dartmouth beat Harvard, 14 to 6; Boston University got its mascot, Danny II, who was presented between the halves of the B. U.-Vermont game at Nickerson field.

He Can't Look

SEWANEE, Tenn. (AP)—Willie Sims, large, jovial Negro, has been the trainer of the Sewanee football team since 1909. He says he never has seen a touchdown scored on Sewanee. He always turns his head.

Harvard Backs Are 'Frozen' Assets on Harlow's Hands

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard gained little hope of winning a major game this season on its showing against Army and Dartmouth. Against the Cadets the Crimson was palpably weak, losing 32 to 0, and against Dartmouth the showing was better but still far behind the class of competition.

The line problem from tackle to tackle is not so pronounced, now that that department perked up Saturday. The Big Green has one of the best lines in the business, and Harvard's first-string forces battled heroically all day. Captain Gaffney and Charlie Kessler at guard, with Joe Nee and Al Kevorkian at tackle and Bobby Jones at center, really matched Dartmouth.

There were good holes opened by these stalwarts, and defensively they withstood the hard charges of the Green. Unfortunately, they were given little support at the ends, excepting in the case of that "little giant," Bob Green. Offensively, the interference failed badly to take out the Green backers-up, and the hole openings for the most part were wasted.

Wing Backs Are Weak

Defensively that forward wall held magnanimously with Bob Jones and Cliff Watson backing up reasonably well, but then the weakness showed. On the ends only little Bobby Green, 160-pound end, helped his tackle to look good and the wing backs were slow, faulty and none too smart coming up to help.

The wing backs and safety men were disappointing to all concerned. They failed to tackle, throwing blocks and attempting to force the runner out of bounds instead; they were late covering passes and too often they were "frozen" on plays, awakening to the situations too late to nail the shifty ball carriers Dartmouth hurled at them.

Offensively the blocking back, running guards and linemen carried out assignments, but the ball carriers and their backfield mates ahead as interferers were slow, permitting the yawning gaps in the Dartmouth line to be closed before they could penetrate. When a back did manage to squeeze through he failed to add yardage because of "blind" running.

Hedblom Looked Good

George Hedblom, veteran back of long experience but too light and weak defensively, when inserted into the game, flew through one of the holes in the fourth quarter, side-stepped and through "heady" running bowled along for 25 yards, nearly getting clear. Most of the Harvard runners are not natural-born football players and act it, not knowing how to handle themselves when given opportunity. If the coach could run with them perhaps they would do things, but on their own they looked hopeless.

Bobby Green was a star at end Saturday. He piled up interference and seldom was fooled. He went down the field fast and covered punts better than the Crimson has all season, but the other ends were out-smarted, slow and mechanical in movements.

Problem Ahead

Many of the faults can and will be corrected as the season goes along, but Dick Harlow has a real problem ahead. Probably the best offense Harvard has had since the days of Percy Haughton is being wasted through the glaring faults of boys who are being made into players, but who have few natural inclinations.

Distubing reports have come concerning Joe Nee, the former guard who so capably filled the tackle breech against Dartmouth. There is doubt that he will be available for the Princeton game. The backfield is due for a shaking up with Bill Watt, Mal McTernen and possibly promotion of some Jayvee players. The regular backs will continue learning, but no stone is to be left unturned to find the best.

N. E. Sidelines

THE majority of New England football elevens that had major clashes last Saturday will be given light workouts today with respective coaches reviewing last week's game and pointing out mistakes made by various players.

* * *

Dartmouth, after its third-straight victory over a fighting Harvard team, is back in Hanover, eager to get at practice again in preparation for the Yale game next Saturday. The Big Green will be up against an undefeated Bulldog that has proven itself to be one of the most colorful offensive teams in the East.

* * *

However, the Hanover Indian will enter the Yale bowl in a better mental attitude than any other Dartmouth team. In previous years the Big Green has started a Yale game with the mental handicap of never having beaten the Eli on the gridiron. Last year Dartmouth won its first game in history at New Haven and thus paved the way for future Green teams.

* * *

Yale had an easy game with Rutgers last Saturday and will be in perfect condition for Dartmouth. Coach Ducky Pond used most of his reserves during the contest and gave them the valuable experience of playing a full game under fire.

* * *

Harvard, encouraged by its improved playing, swings into action this week for the Princeton game at the Stadium Saturday. Coach Dick Harlow was pleased with the showing of his revised line, and expects the experience gained in the Dartmouth tilt will enable his team to play a much better game against the Tiger.

* * *

Princeton, after two hard games in as many weeks, losing one to Pennsylvania and nosing out the Navy last Saturday, 7-0, will come to the stadium hitting on all cylinders. Coach Fritz Crisler has brought his Princeton team along slowly and it is expected that it will reach its height against the Crimson.

* * *

Tufts looks ahead to Brown at Providence, Saturday. The Jumbos gave a good account of themselves against Williams last Saturday. Coach Lew Manly has a serious problem confronting him in the Jumbo line. Lew Kyrios, veteran tackle, was injured in the Williams game and will be out of action for the next two weeks. The coaches expressed satisfaction with the performances of Paul Philpott in the backfield; Webster Day at center; Bob McCahon at left guard; Jack Urbon and John Boyd at the tackles.

* * *

Coach Al McCoy of Northeastern is toying with the idea of starting his second team against Arnold on Saturday, not because he is holding the Terriers from New Haven lightly, but because he feels that his second stringers should have a chance to prove they are as strong as the regulars.

* * *

Fred Lee, reserve center, pressed into service in the Rhode Island State game when Ralph Freeman was injured, did a commendable job. Definite word on the condition of Freeman will not be forthcoming until tonight. The chances are, however, that the former Everett star will be given comparatively little work this week.

* * *

Boston University is back from its Villanova trip, and although the Terriers took a whipping from a far superior team, 25-7, Pat Hanley's eleven is confident that it will go through the rest of the season undefeated. Miami is B. U.'s next opponent at Nickerson Field and as things shape up today the Terriers will be at full strength for this game.

* * *

Boston College coasted through to an easy win over Providence with Fella Gintoff providing the spark. This game was the first that the Eagles have really clicked in this season. Michigan State comes to Boston next Saturday to meet Gil Dobie's men at Fenway Park. The intersectional rivals will be out to avenge the defeat B. C. handed them last year.

College Soccer Results

Brooklyn Edison 3, Brooklyn 2.
Delaware 2, Dickinson 1.
E. Stroudsburg T. 5, Panzer 2.
Navy 3, Yale 0.
Pennsylvania 3, Cornell 2.
Penn State 2, Lafayette 0.
Rensselaer P. I. 4, Hamilton 3.
Syracuse 1, Lehigh 0.
Wesleyan 3, Amherst 0.
Williams 4, Brown 4.
Worcester P. I. 5, New Bedford T. S. 1.

College Cross-Country

Hamilton 19, Rochester 36.
Maine 17, Bates 37, Colby 68.
Manhattan 26, Penn State 29.
Mass. State 15, Worcester P. I. 49.
N. Y. U. 24, Rutgers 31.
Rensselaer P. I. 20, Union 35.
Syracuse 18, Alfred 37.
Vermont 15, Springfield 49.
Vermont Aggies 24, Vermont Fr. 31.
Williams 21, Middlebury 34.
Yale 21, M. I. T. 34.

English Women Retain Field-Hockey Honors

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26 (AP)—England retained her traditional position at the top of the women's field hockey heap today on the strength of an exciting 5-to-4 victory over America in the triennial world championships at the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

Two goals in the last six minutes of play brought triumph to the invaders yesterday in a game that proved to be the closest America ever came to beating their English cousins. Previous defeats were by the margin of four or more. Ten thousand persons watched the match between the hitherto undefeated teams.

In other matches South Africa defeated the Australians, 9 to 4; the Scotch and Irish tied at 3 to 3, and Wales lost to the Etceteras, by a pick-up team, 3 to 2.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Boston Landmarks

Park St. Church
Built in 1810 on the site of the Old Boston Granary and
THOMPSON'S SPA
Where Boston Business Goes "Home" to Lunch

CONCORD, N. H.

CINDERELLA
An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Lunches Put Up to Take Out
CONCORD, N. H. Opp. State House

Lunch or Feast
Nardini's
Always Open
6 NORTH MAIN STREET
No Liquor Sold or Served

NEWPORT, R. I.

LA FORGE TEA ROOM
Casino Block 186 Bellevue Avenue
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
Sodas — Ice Cream
Schrafft's Candies
Open Sundays

NEW YORK, N. Y.

662 Madison Avenue
(Bet. 60th and 61st Sts.)
Elizabeth Robins RESTAURANT
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Famed for Fine Foods

National Hockey League Schedule 1936-37

	At Montreal	At Canadiens	At Toronto	At N. Y. Americans	At N. Y. Rangers	At Boston	At Detroit	At Chicago
Montreal		Tu. Nov. 24 Sat. Dec. 12 Tu. Jan. 5 Tu. Mar 16	Tu. Dec. 1 Th. Dec. 31 Tu. Feb. 2 Th. Mar. 11	Sa. Nov. 28 Sa. Dec. 26 Sa. Mar. 6 Sa. Mar. 20	Tu. Nov. 10 Sa. Jan. 9 Sa. Feb. 6	Th. Dec. 17 Th. Jan. 21 Th. Feb. 18	Sa. Nov. 14 Sa. Jan. 23 Tu. Mar. 2	Th. Dec. 10 Th. Jan. 14 Sa. Feb. 20
Canadiens	Th. Nov. 12 Sat. Jan. 16 Sat. Feb. 13 Tu. Mar. 9		Th. Nov. 26 Th. Jan. 7 Th. Feb. 25 Th. Mar. 18	Th. Nov. 19 Sa. Jan. 2 Sa. Jan. 30 Sa. Feb. 27	Sa. Nov. 21 Sa. Dec. 19 Sa. Mar. 13	Sa. Nov. 7 Sa. Dec. 5 Th. Feb. 4	Tu. Dec. 15 Tu. Jan. 12 Th. Feb. 11	Tu. Dec. 22 Th. Jan. 28 Th. Mar. 4
Toronto	Sat. Dec. 5 Sat. Jan. 2 Sat. Jan. 30 Sat. Feb. 27	Sat. Nov. 28 Sat. Jan. 9 Tu. Jan. 26 Sat. Mar. 6		Sa. Nov. 7 Sa. Dec. 19 Sa. Feb. 6 Sa. Feb. 20	Sa. Dec. 12 Sa. Jan. 23 Tu. Feb. 9	Sa. Nov. 21 Sa. Dec. 26 Sa. Feb. 13	Th. Nov. 5 Th. Feb. 18 Sa. Mar. 20	Sa. Nov. 14 Sa. Jan. 16 Sa. Mar. 13
N. Y. Americans	Su. Nov. 22 Tu. Dec. 22 Tu. Jan. 12 Su. Mar. 14	Tu. Nov. 17 Su. Jan. 3 Su. Jan. 31 Tu. Feb. 16	Th. Dec. 17 Th. Jan. 21 Th. Feb. 4 Su. Feb. 21		Th. Nov. 26 Tu. Dec. 29 Tu. Mar. 9	Su. Dec. 13 Su. Jan. 17 Th. Feb. 9	Su. Dec. 6 Th. Jan. 7 Tu. Feb. 9	Th. Nov. 12 Tu. Jan. 26 Th. Mar. 18
N. Y. Rangers	Tu. Dec. 15 Su. Jan. 10 Su. Feb. 7	Su. Dec. 20 Tu. Jan. 19 Su. Mar. 21	Tu. Nov. 24 Su. Jan. 24 Tu. Feb. 23	Su. Nov. 15 Tu. Jan. 5 Su. Feb. 14		Sa. Nov. 28 Th. Dec. 31 Th. Jan. 28 Su. Mar. 7	Th. Nov. 19 Th. Jan. 14 Tu. Feb. 2 Th. Mar. 11	Tu. Dec. 8 Su. Dec. 27 Th. Feb. 18 Tu. Mar. 16
Boston	Th. Nov. 26 Tu. Dec. 29 Tu. Feb. 9	Su. Nov. 15 Tu. Feb. 2 Su. Feb. 21	Tu. Dec. 22 Tu. Jan. 19 Tu. Mar. 16	Tu. Dec. 15 Su. Jan. 24 Tu. Feb. 23	Tu. Nov. 17 Su. Jan. 3 Tu. Jan. 26 Tu. Feb. 16		Tu. Dec. 8 Th. Jan. 7 Su. Jan. 31 Tu. Mar 9	Tu. Nov. 24 Tu. Jan. 12 Tu. Mar. 2 Su. Mar. 21
Detroit	Su. Nov. 15 Su. Jan 24

Kentucky Drys Win in 19 Tests; Liquor Wins One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The struggle between dry and liquor groups, each with a national victory to its credit, has been renewed in Kentucky, with a promise by the Anti-Saloon League that it will spread. While a Canadian-American corporation was constructing here, at a cost of nearly $5,000,000, the largest Bourbon whisky distillery in the world and new and old plants have sprung into such activity that Kentucky again can claim the doubtful distinction of leading the United States in distilled liquor production, a score of special county elections were held in this State in September, with dry victories in each instance, save one.

Twenty other counties either have set election dates or are circulating petitions. In most cases, in the view of experienced observers, it is practically a foregone conclusion that liquor will lose. Repeal has broken local option restrictions and barrooms and taverns have been set up in counties which had not seen legal alcohol for 50 years or more.

Drys Claim 60 Counties

The Anti-Saloon League of Kentucky claims 60 counties as certainly dry, with 40 or more doubtful. Before prohibition, more than 100 of Kentucky's 120 counties were dry under local option. From that it was only a step to state-wide prohibition.

The frank strategy of the drys today is to make as many counties, or parts of counties, as dry as possible and then to bring pressure for legislative or constitutional prohibition, with the state as a unit. Under the present law, residential areas in cities may be closed to the sale of liquor, and admitted wets have signed petitions for precinct elections in order to do away with tap rooms near homes and schools.

Option Law Has Teeth

Kentucky's 1936 local option law, enacted after a popular mandate which combined local option with prohibition repeal, is in some ways more stringent than the Volstead law which enforced national prohibition. For instance, possession of liquor is prima facie evidence of guilt. Property upon which law violations have occurred may be confiscated by the state, sold, and the proceeds turned in to the jury fund. If conviction is the result of information furnished by a citizen, the informant receives 10 per cent of the proceeds of the sale as a reward. If an official fails to act on information, he is subject to indictment for malfeasance.

By majorities ranging from a handful of votes to 10-to-1 margins, the dry forces carried Magoffin, Taylor, Edmonson, Bracken, Clinton, Clay, Pulaski, Martin, Russell, Whitley, Crittenden, Breckinridge, Menifee, Leslie and Morgan counties, two precincts in Nelson, and one each in Carroll, Shelby and Spencer. Lee was the only county to retain its wet status.

Philadelphia Restricts Political Sound Trucks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26—The blare of political sound trucks in the streets of central Philadelphia was silenced on Oct. 23 as a result of an order by Mayor S. Davis Wilson. Campaign committees of both major parties agreed to keep their trucks away from the forbidden area.

The Mayor said that a number of complaints had been received that several traffic jams had been caused by sound trucks in the past few weeks.

The ban covers all streets in the area bounded by Market and Walnut streets and the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Make money selling to friends, coworkers, etc., famous Everwear Hosiery, nationally advertised lingerie, compacts, holiday novelties, special sampling arrangement; good profitable business; substantial profits. Suite 1418, 154 Nassau St., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES

1 and 2 rooms with refrigeration in first-class elevator buildings. Apply COLEMAN & GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. COM. 3212.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—To rent, lovely, newly decorated 4 or 6 room heated apartment, completely furnished; every convenience; quiet home; spacious grounds; garage; near stores, trains, buses; 20 miles from New York City. D. M. COYLE, Tel. R. 6-0265.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 341 E. 10th—6 rooms, floor, modern, quiet, private house; Electrolux; moderate rental; adults preferred. Gramercy 5-6491.

N. Y. C., 10th St., 54 West—Attractive two-room apartment; electric refrigeration; fireplace; $80. Tel. St. 9-7740.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 30c up to 20 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

DELIGHTFUL country home on Long Island for children under 18; nearby school; pre-school training for those under six; $50.00 monthly. Write Box B-29, Suite 1856, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions. IDA GORDON 18 E. 53rd St., New York City. Plaza 3-3318

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO 19 West 57th St., New York City. Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social, Acting.

FLORISTS

ADAM & SCHOTT 296 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y. Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3553

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CHAIRS SELL—BUY—RENT JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS 27 HAYMARKET SQ., BOSTON CAP. 3823

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators. New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lincoln 220 East 56th, N.Y.C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Quiet country girl, neat and absolutely honest; assist housework, suburban home, Connecticut; two in family; no laundry; $30 per month; give full particulars and ask any questions in first letter. Box D-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES Bonded Warehouseman. 194 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston Mass Tel. TALBOT 2660

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 145 Tremont Street, Boston. Mass

PAINTING AND DECORATING

N. Y. C.—SWENSON, 258 Wadsworth Ave. Wash. Hgts. 7-9427. Reasonable estimates. Real Estate and Private Work.

PAYING GUESTS

Mountain Rest Estate

INTERVALE, N. H.

The wonderful October atmosphere is on the mountains. Trees on every mountain stand out clearly. "Only God can make a tree." Wire or write for reservations. We never raise our prices but give value all the year. H. L. COBB, Owner.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NASHUA, N. H., Tel. 49—A small cozy home for permanent or transient guests; board and room $10 per week. MRS. NELLIE F. WILLARD, 2 Willard Ave.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1836 Lamont St.—Large front room near bath for 1 or 2, many home comforts, excellent food; reasonable; transients accommodated. Adams 2089.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

BOSTON, 294 Commonwealth Ave.—One, two and three-room suites, eight minutes from The Mother Church; housekeeper on premises.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Large, attractive room, overlooking The Mother Church Park. Tel. COM. 4939, M. PEAKES.

BOSTON, 26 The Fenway—Attractive room, double or single; meals optional. MR. ALPHIN, KENmore 1574.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Connecting and single rooms, one with alcove; newly decorated house; oil heat; quiet neighborhood. Long. 8871.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Mother and son offer gentlemen comfortable room, residential section; express station, B. M. T. Phone Mansfield 6-6207.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2446 20th St. N. W.—Large, sunny, second floor front room to employed person; quiet private home; near church. Phone Adams 4049.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1902 R St. N. W.—Exclusive guest home, nicely appointed rooms; semi-private bath; excellent home cooking. De. 1754.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3409 Brown St.—Bright, comfortable room; young man or lady employed. Phone after 5:15, Co. 6568.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR wants position, single, go anywhere; best of references. JOHN H. MEYER, 16 John St., Brookline, Mass. LON. 2928.

YOUNG man, unmarried, college degree, cultural background, non-professional, seeks opportunity to serve with persons or firm of established integrity. Write Box M-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE Voice Freedom; Singing, Speaking; Private or Class Instruction. 309 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

LOIS ADLER MUSIC — EDUCATION. PIANO INSTRUCTION. STUDIO: 720 West End Ave., N. Y. C. Phone mornings, Riv. 9-3300. Member Piano Faculty Inst. of Musical Art, Juilliard School.

PIANO, Violin, Saxophone, Clarinet. FRANK WUNDERLICH, 2110 Westbury Court, Brooklyn, N. Y. Dewey 9-1600. Studio or your home.

SONG RECITAL November 14th by Artist Students of ROBERT MALONE. 915 Carnegie, N. Y. C. Tel. Columbus 5-5348. 334 W. 56th St. Circle 7-2634.

WANTED—Position in elementary school as supervisor-principal-teacher, 28 years' experience in public, private, day and boarding schools, GRACE DOUGLASS, 432 Overbrook Rd., Ridgewood, N. J.

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WASHINGTON

EWARTS CAFETERIA
522 13th STREET N. W.
112 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
112-14 MARKET, NORFOLK, VA.
Excellent Food
at Moderate Prices

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MARINELLO SHOP
MISS DAISY RUSSELL, *Prop.*
Permanent Waving and all branches of Beauty Work, done by graduates.
1343 Columbia Rd. Ph. Columbia 10153

THE PLEASANTRY TEA ROOM
Dinners
Week Days, 5 to 7:30
Sundays, 12:30 to 3
3164 MT. PLEASANT STREET
Phone Columbia 7941

SAUBER, INC.
Florist
1788 Columbia Road, N. W.
Columbia 3503—3504
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

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E. V. McCRELLIS
We sell first-quality paints, varnishes and wall paper.
We specialize in Painting, Papering, Hardwood Finishing and Craft Work
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

Perkins & Curtis, Inc.
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SENTER'S
Where you shop with confidence
WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' FALL WEARING APPAREL
Also Boys' Department
Blankets—Sheets—Silks—Linens
21-23 Columbia Street

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTSWEAR
GOSSARD CORSETS
HATS
HOSIERY
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
BANGOR, MAINE *Opposite City Hall*

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Engraving — Embossing
125 FRANKLIN STREET
TELEPHONE 2-2191

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43 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
MARINETTE SPORTSWEAR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

Phone 6422
JONES
Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

Attention, Readers!
You Will Find Smart New Shoes at
Standard Shoe Store
48 MAIN STREET
Wilbur Coon, Dr. Hiss, Menihan Arch Aid and Queen Quality.
Maine's Largest Arch Shoe Department

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Time for New Fall Permanents
We have had years of experience and use only the best of solutions.
One Minute Process
Davis Beauty Salon
HELEN V. EMERY, Prop.
HAYES BLDG., 79 Park St.
Tel. 1686

THE QUALITY SHOP
143 College Street
Home-made Candies
Ice Cream and Lunches
Fancy Groceries

Good Shoes for the Entire Family at
Maynards' Boot Shop
180 LISBON STREET
"The Store of Friendly Service"

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For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
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Cost Less in the End
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Porteous, Mitchell & Braun
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CARTER BROTHERS CO.
Jewellers
521 Congress Street
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Remodeling Lovely "Old" Pieces You May Have Laid Away
We insist that you be satisfied with work we do. We ask that you give us a trial.

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Elizabeth F. Leonard
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Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal, Briquettes
Shell Oil

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J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call.

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
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Photo Albums
Ideal for preserving your prized pictures.
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SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
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CONCORD

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GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

CONCORD *(Continued)*

GROCERIES
Tam-O-Shanter Brand Canned Goods
The Economy Store
The Gilford Store
The Concord Public Market
The Derry Store
The Curtice Store

GORDON'S FISH MARKET
Direct Receivers of
YANKEE BRAND OYSTERS
Opened and on the Half Shell
New Pack of MONARCH Canned Goods
12 PLEASANT STREET Tel. 594

CITY COAL COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

PROTECT
the beauty and sheen of your hair!
HARPER METHOD service is complete, for in addition to the far-famed care of the hair are the Harper FACIALS and PERMANENTS.
Harper Method Shop
4 PARK STREET Telephone 2301

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
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2 South Main St., Concord N H

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

Colburn's Spanish Villa
CHOICE FOOD
SODA FOUNTAIN
Unexcelled Service
32 North Main Street

"Say it with Flowers"
from
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
Florist and Decorator
MANCHESTER, N. H.
CONCORD, N. H.
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Ass'n.

BARTLETT'S FOUNTAIN and FOOD
125 Warren Street
Tel. 1110

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

YARNS!
Get started on one of the new Winter "hand-knits"
HARRY G. EMMONS

Bring your
INSURANCE PROBLEMS
to us.
We are ready and willing to serve you.
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88 No. Main Street Tel. 1719

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HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

Dora's Smart Shop
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SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

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MORRILL BLDG., CORNER CENTRAL AVE. AND THIRD ST.
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TOURISTS WELCOME
Delicious Food, Courteous Service
Our Ice Cream made of the best pasteurized cream available.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

DOVER *(Continued)*

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JAMES K. HORNE
56 Summer St., Dover, N. H.

F. W. NEAL AND CO.
498 Central Ave.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Wallpaper

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LADIES' DEPARTMENT
Vanity Fair Underwear
Holeproof Hosiery
LOTHROP-FARNHAM COMPANY

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
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GRUNOW
TELEDIAL RADIOS
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The largest fur storage vaults in New Hampshire.
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Simply bring or send your work and we will put it in the condition you wish it to be.
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Pasteurized and Raw Milk
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Phone 3294

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MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
Your Patronage Solicited
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All Branches of Beauty Work
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1008 Elm Street

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363 Pine Street
Electrical Contractors
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The Drug Stores that you will enjoy trading with
Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies, Soda Fountain

New England Coke
Gulf Heating Oils, Wood
Buy here where prices are right and be assured of the best heating fuels this winter.
W. E. DUNBAR SONS
1107 ELM STREET Phone 652
632 MASABESIC ST. Phone 453

Real Silk Hosiery Co.
100% Silk
Ties — Hosiery — Lingerie — Shirts
Place your Christmas orders now.
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Remember We Insure Furs
Call 5772
ROBERT S. PERKINS INSURANCE CO.
1178 Elm Street

Worcester Salt
Worcester Salt Tooth Paste
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 Chestnut Phone 296
576 Elm St. Phone 4567

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Ice Cream
Full Course Dinners
153 Main St. Tel. 272
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Men's Fine Clothing
TAILORED BY FASHION PARK
ADLER ROCHESTER
TIMELY CLOTHES
AVARDS
161 MAIN STREET NASHUA, N. H.

Tillie's Beauty Shoppe
Scalp Remains Cool During Process
82 MAIN STREET TEL. 2093-W

NASHUA *(Continued)*

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ANN'S
for new fall coats, dresses, underwear, hosiery and sweaters
21 W. Pearl St. Tel. 489

RHODE ISLAND

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The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 THAMES ST. and 38 WASHINGTON SQ.

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
Office Supplies
29 Marlborough St. Tel. 1870

William B. Scott & Co. Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

Newport Oil Corporation
Distributors for SHELL Gasoline
Burning Oils
SERVICE STATIONS:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

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Paris Originals
Reproduced at prices
$2 to $12.50
For Smart Hats See
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ASK FOR
Mrs. Ryden
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Tel. Dexter 1171 406-407 Ind. Trust Bldg.

Old Trusty Bovex and Dog Foods
JOHN D. PECK INC.
243 Dyer St. Phone DE. 3351

MAELLVERN FARM
Pure Grade A Raw Milk
W. H. GREENE
OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 845-J
Visitors Welcome

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The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
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Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

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Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
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Flowers according to Doyle
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Always 1000
Smart Hats
for your selection
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"WEDDING CAKES A SPECIALTY"
DIAL 22838 621 Colonial Avenue
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Willis DRY CLEANERS
Phone 22389
754 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA.

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"Hasn't Scratched Yet"
WEST END MARKET
117 N. ROBINSON DIAL 8-9149
Fresh Meats, Canned Goods Nationally Advertised, Vegetables

Complete Fur Service
Full Stock of Fine Furs
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Cold-Air Fur Storage
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Belmont and Cary 4-9824
Harrison and Main 5-6261
612 N. Lombardy Street 47611
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
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for Men
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for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

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B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
ROANOKE, VA.

Rutroughs, Inc.
HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

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The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7103

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Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Dept. Store

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Use PRESTONE *and Be* SAFE
Foster Thornburg Hardware Co.
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Phone 8112

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS ✦ DRESSES
TENTH STREET AT FOURTH AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

O. J. Morrison Co.
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

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Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
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City Hall Corner

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

ALBERTA *(Continued)*

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth.
Phone M83

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763, 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You can always rely on what you buy at Edmonton's Own Store
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company
Winter Footwear at popular prices is being featured in our Men's and Women's Shoe Sections—
Phone 27141.

Films Developed, 30c per roll
Return postage paid on all mail orders
SILVERTONE PHOTOS
10347 Jasper Avenue

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company
Buy Your
Furs
At the "Bay" and be sure of the finest pelts . . . the latest styles . . . and masterly workmanship.
Fur Coats $89.00 and up.
Furs Second Floor

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY
MILK - CREAM - BUTTER
Phone 201-114
A. W. BUTLER, *Sales Manager*

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

RAPHAEL-MACK
ROYAL CONNAUGHT BUILDING
Women's Apparel and Millinery

Prospect Dairy, Ltd.
For fine quality and flavor, try our pasteurized-in-the-bottle milk. Also fresh butter, cream and buttermilk.
F. A. JONES, Prop.
241 Prospect St. Phone Gar. 5695

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LIFE INSURANCE
Savings Plans
Annuities
ANDREW J. ELDER
43 King E.
Hamilton
B.4301 — G.3143

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

Cairncross' the Chemists

As close to you as your phone. *PROMPT CITY DELIVERY*

*SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE

*216 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital
680 Hamilton Road *616 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road

GIFT CANDIES

Most Up to Date and Fancy Parceled

Fine picture developing a real specialty.

Cliff Robinson

4 Stores

Quality Meats, Provisions

Main Store 202 Dundas Met. 7111

Is Freshly Decorated and New Front

East—613 Dundas.....Fair. 970
North—729 Richmond.....Met. 167
South—77 Wharncliffe.....Met. 4568

This lovely store also sells Groceries.

We are experts on early phone orders.

CUMMING

The Clothier

Special Sale

Made to Your Measure

Men's Suits $19.75

Medium Light and Dark

246 DUNDAS STREET

Also at Galt and Stratford

C. R. SUMNER & SONS

Limited

DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELRY

We have three repair artists. *See if our store, stock and assistants don't appeal to you.*

692 Richmond St. Met. 5819

"SUPERTEST"

TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All flat work finished.

Shirts with This Service, 10c each

487 Richmond St. Met. 5100

ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

Ontario Furniture Ltd.

Homefurnishers

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

Our Noted Chapel

has proven satisfactory for over 40 years

Geo. E. Logan & Sons

371 DUNDAS STREET MET 1968

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

New Fall Shoes keep arriving in the Modern Styles at Popular Prices

226 Dundas Street Met. 8235

DELICIOUS

Canada Bread

OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods

DELIVERED FRESH DAILY

E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

Jackson

Cleaner and Dyer

of Recognized Ability

LONDON and SARNIA

5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

Middlesex Motors Ltd.

Ford

60 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.

447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

For Value and Fashion

Shop at

Smallman & Ingsam Limited

"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

OTTAWA

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

Coal—Coke—Wood—Fuel Oil

Queen 6800 234 BANK STREET

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

PRODUCERS DAIRY

MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER

Phone Queen 630

DEVLINS

FURS

Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel

76 SPARKS STREET

McIntosh & Watts

The China Hall Near Liggr.

248-247 Bank St

Phone 4049 Queen

Fisher the Shop of Fashion Craft

110-112 SPARKS STREET

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hy. 7298. 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Ellen Bradley's Grill

7 ADELAIDE EAST

Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served

(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

884 KINGSTON RD. Phone Howard 2537

WRIGHT BROS.

Collect and Deliver 95c | Cash and Carry 79c

Suits, Top Coats, Plain Dresses

"The Wright Way" is the most modern and scientific method of dry cleaning.

Bruce McKinnon

27 BLOOR STREET, WEST TORONTO

Featuring Wearable Coats

Breakfasts · Luncheons
Teas and Dinners

The Diet Kitchen Tea Rooms

72 BLOOR ST., WEST (at BAY ST.)

WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE

Limited

J. A. WEAR, Manager

NEW FUNERAL HOME

2114 Queen St., East, at Wineva Ave.

Phones HO. 8721 and 7805

Lady Attendant

The Hoodleigh

CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

G. S. BEER

1161 St. Clair Ave., W. KE. 7378

WE SPECIALIZE IN CUSTOM MADE FUR COATS

FELKER BROS.

Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing Repairing and Alterations

"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"

2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY. 2167

S. P. MOTTON FURRIER

Manufacturing, Restyling, Repairing

We invite inspection of our modern equipment, workmanship and quality furs

Lloydbrook 1393 349 Roncesvalles Ave.

Pictures and FRAMING

Greeting Cards for All Occasions

THE RIPPON ART

490 BLOOR STREET W.

Miss Puritan Says:

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning? Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service

292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

3 Chapels in TORONTO

Dependable Funeral Service

McDougall & Brown

Limited

St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every advertiser realizes the value of his advertising purchase counts in helping to make the investment.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Hygienic Hairdressing Salon

Permanent Waving

Personality Cuts

Care of the Hair and Scalp with Original Creamoil

RYRIE BUILDING

229 YONGE STREET TORONTO

MEN'S SHIRTS

are only nine cents each extra, fully finished by our latest methods, when sent in with a regular laundry bundle.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

EN-AR-CO—The VERY BEST

MILNES FUEL OIL

88 KING ST. E.—TORONTO

Callow Brothers

STATIONERS PRINTERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856

Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets

Toronto

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's

SELECTED GRADE MILK

is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users. PHONE US TO CALL

HELEN SIMPSON

Flowers

2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.

MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.

Milk From 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds

IT COSTS NO MORE

1411 Dufferin Street ME. 3566-7-8-9

WINDSOR

We Specialize In Fitting You

Tailored Street Dresses and Afternoon Dresses in new slenderizing styles.

Sizes 16½ to 26½

THE C. H. SMITH CO. LTD.

Nicholas Coal Company, Limited

COAL, COKE AND WOOD

Originators of "Poca-Blox," the Ideal Packaged Fuel

We Specialize in Quality, Service

TECUMSEH AT JANETTE PHONE 3-6311

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456

Warren the Cleaner Limited

Office and Plant

148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

CANADA'S FINEST CLOTHES FOR DISCRIMINATING MEN

British Importations

Ed Laird

415 Ouellette Windsor, Ont.

Restaurant—Soda Fountain Chocolates—Pastries

LYTTLE'S

Bakers and Confectioners

463 Ouellette Ave. Windsor

McCREERY'S Make It Easy to Save

USE YOUR CREDIT

DIAMONDS WATCHES JEWELRY

Optical Service

W. H. McCREERY

Ouellette Avenue at 218

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636 Daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THRIFT-STOP SHOP

Meats, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables

Use the Phone—We Deliver

FUR COATS

Made to Measure and Ready Made

Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited

JAY WOLFE, INC.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS

Lancaster 7929 1198 Phillips Square

FLOWERS

A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal

Phone: LAncaster 7438

Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs

DEXTER 8401

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 St. Catherine West

FOOTWEAR

Moderately Priced from $3.00 to $7.50

HOSIERY—69c and 75c

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY

8 LAUNDRY SERVICES

Send Your Fine Linens

WI. 4115

The MORRIS TEXTILES COMPANY

Manufacturers and Importers

Fine Hosiery and Lingerie

Direct from Manufacturer to Consumer

Represented by:

MRS. T. GREENSHIELDS

4836 Sherbrooke St. W. WA. 5780

The gift that carries the spirit of Christmas—the gift that only you can give—your portrait.

by

NAKASH—

Studio—

761 St. Catherine St. W.

Lancaster 4523

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping At

Simpson's

THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY, LTD.

Phone 7641 Regina

CROWN BAKERY

Bread, Buns, Cakes, etc.

Phone 93196

and

Our driver will call gladly

SASKATOON

OK | ECONOMY STORES | OK

QUALITY FOODS at ECONOMICAL PRICES

Hudson's Bay Company

You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

COAL and WOOD

THE BEST OBTAINABLE

Empire Lumber & Fuel Co. Ltd.

Phone 5458 715 Second Ave.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HEATHER BANK

St. Peters Road, Parkstone near Bournemouth. Happy home life with loving efficient care offered to children from babyhood, by Miss Marjorie Marnoch, graduate of Mothercraft and Domestic Science Schools. Entire charge undertaken or temporary and holiday periods. Outdoor life. Safe sea bathing. Froebel nursery classes for children 2-5 years and Primary 5-8 years held at home. Day pupils welcomed. Opportunity for older children to attend good day schools in district.

CHARTERED SURVEYOR

R. W. CASTLE, F.A.S.I., M.R., SAN.I. Chartered Surveyor, 73 Princes Way, Wimbledon Park, London, S. W. 19. Ph. Putney 1513.

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and be dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by

MME B. FESTA

65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1.

Tel. Welbeck 6439

Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING—Bring your materials to "Silvestria"; good cut; personal attention; coats and gowns. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, W. 8.

FLATLETS

LONDON, Lancaster Gate—Ladies only; unfurnished rooms, baths, kitchenettes, C. H. W.; select; from £1; private baths, kitchenettes from £1.12.6. 8 Cleveland Sq., W. 2. Padd. 6019.

LONDON, 50 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8—Flatlet house in quiet square; all modern conveniences; luxurious divans, P. O. telephones, constant hot water, concealed basins and bureau; spacious and attractive dining room; resident owner; terms including breakfast: singles from 35/-, doubles from £3.10.0. No extras. Other meals optional. Western 3304.

European Local Classified (Continued)

DRAPERS

THE FAMOUS TIGER BLANKET

Size 70 x 90 Fawn or Grey, Striped Ends. Very warm. 2/- each, 3/11 pair.

Suitable travel, children pets, etc.

R. E. WINTER

94 Bedford Hill, Balham, London, S. W. 12

FLATS TO LET

CORONATION—Exceptionally attractive five-roomed, central heated, furnished flat, London, long or short term; garden; 17 mins. Piccadilly or Charing X. Box W-518, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON — Charming garden flat, unfurnished, 5 rooms, kitchen and bath; non-basement; sole use garden. GOODWIN, 59 Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6. Tel. MAI. 7419.

LONDON, N. 19—Attractive self-contained family flat, 4 good sized rooms and bathroom, geyser; modern conveniences; near station and buses. Box M-824, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, N. 8—Unfurnished, in private house, 3 rooms, 1 fitted as kitchen, gas points, electric light, etc.; 25/- weekly. Box M-824, BCM/CSM, London.

FLATS WANTED

LONDON—Furnished flat required November, part December; living room, two bedded room, full use kitchen; willing share bathroom. Phone WEIR, Whitehall 9691.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EALING district: For houses and flats apply

LESLIE MINNIS & CO. A. A. I.

Surveyors, Estate Agents and Valuers

26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5 Tel. EALing 2127

Rents collected Mortgages arranged

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)

Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.

Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Park 7211 Est. 1864

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY

103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10

Depot at 159 High Street Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM

PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE

PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON RENOWN 3127 35 MILES RADIUS

CHEPSTOW HAND LAUNDRY

Personal attention and every care taken. Silks a speciality. Urgent work in 8 hours. 25 Chepstow Mansions, W. 2. BAY. 4165.

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939

MULTIGRAPHING

FACSIMILE typewritten letters at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, CENTRAL, Kay's, 126, Goldhurst Ter., Hampstead—Guests enjoy every comfort, bed-sitting-rooms, gas fires, lounge, dining room, modern conveniences, excellent cuisine; highest references; from £2 per week including baths, service, etc. Maida Vale 6644.

LONDON, 21 Orsett Terrace, W. 2. Pad. 8097—Comfortably furnished bedsitting rooms with breakfast from 25/-; other meals arranged; quiet road.

POST VACANT

LONDON, N. W. 2—Wanted daily working housekeeper, hours 9-4:30, no Sundays; fl. Box W-528, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

GENTLEMAN of good education offers services whole or part time, managerial, secretarial or organising capacity; speaks German fluently. Box W-524, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY requires work as nurse-companion (or would give part time service for home). Box M-203, BCM/CSM, London.

WANTED—Post as companion to some one needing loving care and attention; London district; fond of children. Box W-529, BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARIAL and COMMERCIAL SERVICES. Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff; dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Cophall Ave., London, E. C. 2.

REPAIRS

HIGH-CLASS Boot and Shoe Repairers. C. W. SENE & SONS, 95 Pelham Road, London, S. W. 15 (Ring Putney 0834).

ROOMS TO LET

EDGWARE—Large bed-sitting room, including breakfast, 18/6 per week MRS. BATE, 65 Beverley Drive, Stag Lane, Edgware, Middlesex.

LONDON, at 20 Bramham Gardens, Earls Court, S. W. 5. FLAX. 1663—Comfortable divan bed-sitting rooms, large and small, all services, light, baths, constant hot water; meals optional; terms moderate; references.

LONDON—Attractively furnished bed-sitting rooms, divans, gas fires, telephone; ladies; from 13/-. 113a, Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bays. 2902.

LONDON, Westminster—Attractively furn. room in quiet flatlet; amenity and brightness; modest rental. Box M-399—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, 28 Holland Park, W. 11—Furnished and unfurnished rooms with full or partial board. H. and C. basins; large lounge.

LONDON—Furnished bed-sitting room in lady's attractive quiet flat; near Park, Marble Arch. Box W-253—BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS WANTED

LONDON, Knightsbridge or near district—Two unfurnished rooms, sunny and quiet, with service. Box W-527, BCM/CSM, London.

TAILORS

LONDON, 2, Glendower Place, S. Kensington, S. W. 7—Dry Cleaning; specialists in repairs and alterations of any description.

TEACHERS

LONDON—German lady, university education, experienced teacher for beginners and advanced students; grammar, conversation, literature; good references. Box W-28, BCM/CSM, London.

MISS MARY HARRISON, L. R. A. M., visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 54 Cleveland Rd. South Woodford, London, E. 18

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

Anscombe & Ringland

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS and ESTATE AGENTS

8 WELLINGTON ROAD

ST. JOHN'S WOOD

LONDON, N. W. 8

For Houses and Flats in St. John's Wood and Regent's Park

LEY CLARK & PARTNERS

3a Wimpole St., Cavendish Sq., W. 1

Telephone Langham 1095 (3 lines)

Advisory Agents for all classes of Property London and Provinces

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Probate and Division. Structural and Sanitary Surveys. London and Country.

Specialists in the Management of Property and Collection of Rents.

RYAN and RYAN

(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747

Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

Special attention. Rent collection and management

TYPEWRITING

TYPEWRITING, DUPLICATING, large and small quantities MRS. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bayswater 2902.

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691. 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

L DRIVERS

Learn to drive CORRECTLY

under

LATE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT EXAMINERS

Driving Test School of Motoring

(V. Street and V. Worsley)

1201a, Finchley Road, N.W.11 SPE 9191

J. & H. FAIERS

(J. Faiers)

JEWELLERS AND WATCH SPECIALISTS

32 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1

When you are wanting

Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silver, Silver Plate, Fancy Goods, etc.

come and see us, we can save you money

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

Alice Dean *Foot Fitter*

Shoes for Men and Women

that satisfy the desire for style and comfort.

73 Lower Sloane St., London, S. W. 1

Sloane 2171

T. H. CANTELL

MERCHANT TAILOR

117 Cheapside, E. C. 2.

(Nearly Opposite Bow Church)

Telephone National 8776

"Thought, Care and Real Tailoring"

PROTHEROE LTD

BUILDER — CONTRACTOR

DECORATIONS

209 West End Lane, Hampstead, N.W. 6.

Tel. Maida Vale 2146

The Art Store

53 SLOANE SQ. S. W. 1

SLOANE 3621

As the Christmas Season approaches, thoughts turn to gifts and remembrances for one's friends. We invite you to come and inspect our stock, amongst which we feel sure you will find much to interest you.

Book tokens are sold and exchanged here.

ARTHURS STORES

WESTBOURNE GROVE

MEAT, FISH, POULTRY, COOKED MEATS, BAKERY, FRUIT, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, GROCERY, PROVISIONS AND IRONMONGERY

RESTAURANT CATERING

BRANCHES:

Coulthurst: 3 Hereford Road, Bayswater. Lidstone: 37 Thurloe Pl., So. Kensington. Hall & Co.: 65 Long Acre, W. C.

VERITY PRESS

LECTURE PRINTING

POSTERS - HANDBILLS

CARDS - STATIONERY

BIS 7473 **205 HACKNEY RD.** LONDON, E.2

GWYN-MOYRA

FLORIST and GARDENER

148 Sloane St. London, S.W.1. Sloane 1910

Cut Flowers, Foliage, Mixed bunches. Window Boxes. Garden work of all descriptions. Flowers sent to all boats.

Telegrams Gwyn-Moyra "Knights"

THE NOSEGAY

6 dukes lane church st: Kensington W. 8.

hand-embroidered coats & sweaters. Western 0418

For Everything

that is practical and inexpensive go to

Timothy Whites

The Reliable Household Stores

27, HIGH STREET, NOTTING HILL GATE, W. 11

E. RICHOUX

58 Baker St., W. 1 Welbeck 3732

Chocolates, Confiserie, Marrons Glaces, Teas and Light Refreshments

Rooms for Hire, Parties, Dances, Whist Drives, Meetings, etc.

HATS and FROCKS

JANE STEWART

(P. Gowland)

149D Sloane St., Sloane Sq., S. W. 1

(Entrance in Sloane Terrace) Tel: Sloane 2029

Earley's COAL AND COKE

Make warm friends

135 WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD, W. 2.

Phone: Bayswater 2288 (3 lines)

Paddington 5929 *Visit*

MARTIN · MISHLER'S

MODERN HAIRDRESSING SALOON *for Ladies and Gentlemen*

First-class Service Moderate Charges

43 EDGWARE RD Marble Arch. London

LONDON GARDENS

118-120 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1

84 Brompton Rd., S. W. 3

17 Church Street, W. 8

Cables: Londogarda KEN. 7288

J. COLLINS & SONS

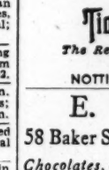
HIGH-CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS

Let us phone for your orders daily

Prompt attention

Motor delivery London and District daily.

69 ABINGDON RD., KENSINGTON, W. 8. WESTERN 0921



REVILO-POWELL

Court Dressmaker

120, WIGMORE ST., W.1. WELBECK 1741

style, personal care and attention at moderate cost.

STANLEY J. PETTINGALL

INSURANCE BROKER

INSURANCE

Tel. Silverthorn 2018-19

Station Approach, Chingford or by appointment at: 1 and 2 Gracechurch St., London, E. C. 3

GRIFFIN'S STORES

10-14 Portland Road, Holland Park.

PARK 3879

Grocery and Provisions

Fruiterer Greengrocer

Send It to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

"LAIRD SCHOBER" SHOES

FROM

Charles H. Baber, Ltd

302-8 REGENT STREET

LONDON, W. 1.

Near Queens Hall

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY

TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS

23, BUCKLERSBURY.

3 door from Mansion House

QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.

PHONE CITY 3930

H. S. WHITLEY

36 MORTIMER ST., W. 1

Museum 3583

LADIES' HIGH-GRADE SUITS, COATS, SKIRTS MADE TO MEASURE

VIGOR

Page 1171

IN FURNITURE AND DECORATION

CHINA AND CUSHIONS

SPECIALISTS IN PALE FLOORS AND BLEACHED FURNITURE

3, CAMPDEN ST. W.8.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS and MAINTENANCE CO. (1925) Ltd.

10 PRINCES ST., S. W. 1

give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken.

LIGHTING, POWER, INTERNAL PHONES, INSTALLATIONS, ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS.

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Fun With Synonyms

BACK to synonyms again for additional practice. The correct synonym for word No. 1 has been checked. Try pairing off the remaining words in the same manner:

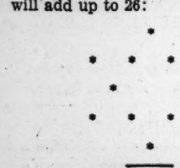
1	cheerful	exigent	
2	affluent	agreeable	
3	strict	buoyant	1
4	compliant	intrepid	
5	importunate	aquatic	
6	prehensile	clamorous	
7	monetary	oscitant	
8	courageous	pecuniary	
9	agape	rapacious	
10	naval	opulent	

2. Letter Changing

ONE reader has asked just what words are considered as "acceptable" in making letter changings. Opinions vary. While some readers have set up their own barriers against obsolete, archaic, Scottish, or dialectic forms, as well as variants and slang and colloquial words, many experts find great pleasure in "hitting below the belt" in the dictionary. The general opinion seems to be—If it's in the dictionary, or any recognized book of reference, it's "acceptable." So, with that as a guide, readers are invited to change their MONEY into SCRIP, or vice versa, if you prefer. The Greenlawn, L. I., reader who suggested this change says it can be done in 8 moves. Any fewer?

3. Arranging the Numbers

A BOSTON reader shares this clever little problem, which may be solved in several ways. Try arranging the numbers 1 to 12 on the diagram below so that whichever way you count, four of the figures will add up to 26:



4. How Far Apart?

THIS problem is shared by a Quincy, Mass., reader. A and B, 325 miles apart, travel toward each other. When A has traveled 7-13 of the entire distance, and B has traveled 4-5 of the remainder, how far apart are they?

5. Cryptogram

HERE'S an easy cryptogram to start off the week. It is shared by a younger reader from Melrose, Mass., who calls it an animal cryptogram:

"'BFYFD *DVRRLY'W FVDW VDF TGMQ;

L AGMPFD AZS! L AGMPFD AZS!

RFOVEWF YG ZFVD AZVY GYZ-FDW WVS

ZX'W RGEMP YG YDS! ZX'W RGEMP YG YDS!"

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Pushing Over the Bump

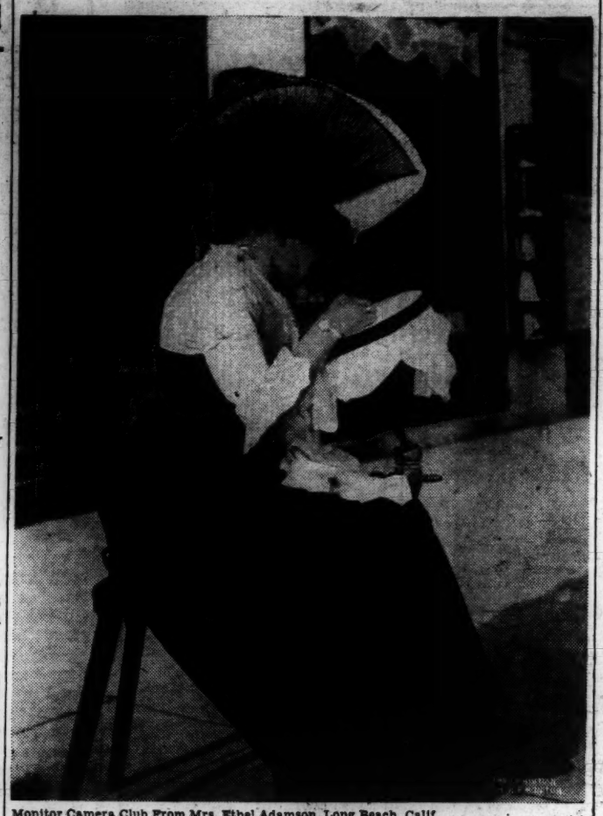
WHEN suddenly confronted by a bump in the road, too late to slow down sufficiently, it is not well to apply your brakes. Braking has a tendency to throw the weight of your car toward the front end, thus throwing the front wheels into the rise or fall of the bump, resulting in a greater shock than if you took it at normal speed.

To minimise the shock of taking a bump or hole in the road, you should first slow down to a speed slightly less than you wish to drive the car over the bump, then proceed under slight power. The rear wheels are then pushing your car over the bump, rather than your brakes throwing the car into the bump.—F. B. K., Rahway, N. J.

Lincoln's Motto

I DO the very best I know how; the very best I can; and I mean to keep on doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, 10 angels swearing I was right would make no difference.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

Sidewalk Needlework—



Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. Ethel Adamson, Long Beach, Calif.

Embroidering in Geneva

In Lighter Vein

Striving to Please

A sample of British humor:

A young subaltern joined a guards depot, his upper lip as yet unadorned with even the suspicion of down. The adjutant sent for him.

"You must grow a moustache."

"Yes, sir."

"And not one of those Chaplin affairs—a proper moustache."

"Yes, sir."

The interview was finished, but the subaltern did not move, so the adjutant asked:

"Well, what more do you want?"

"Any particular color, sir?"—*Labor.*

The Good Old Days

Nurse: "Bobby! What would your father say if he saw you'd broken that branch off?"

Bobby: "He'd say trees are not so well made now as they were before the war."—*Edinburgh Dispatch.*

Sleepyhead

"What do you mean by the best time to watch a sunrise?" inquired the puzzled teacher.

"In the winter," said the boy. "It doesn't get up so early."

—Haagsche Post

"Why are you turning every time around a palm tree?"

"Because otherwise the trip is so terribly monotonous!"

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Beachcombing

A BEACHCOMBER at one of the popular resorts on the Pacific coast has made a profitable business enterprise out of what was originally an outdoor pastime.

Discovering that the sifting of the sands, particularly after Sunday and holiday crowds, was profitable and yielded many nickels, dimes and quarters, as well as an occasional piece of jewelry, he undertook the work on a methodical, business-like basis.

He designed a convenient scoop-sieve, with handles like a plow, rockers on the bottom to facilitate the scooping, and a screening surface about three feet square.

When the business gave promise of a steady, year-round income, he secured a "beachcombing franchise" from the city council in return for his agreement to keep the sands screened of refuse.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

Brevities

San Diego Union: Let's make it 50-50. Let the sound-money men govern the quality of our money, and let the inflationists have their way about the quantity of it.

Hardware World: People are paid wages for doing things they are told to do—salaries for doing the same things without being told.

Dallas News: And the question is whether there is a political jam on relief-rolls.

Whitsitt Impress: The right amount of switching has saved many a boy who was on the wrong track.

National Live Stock Producer: Silent waters are seldom shallow.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

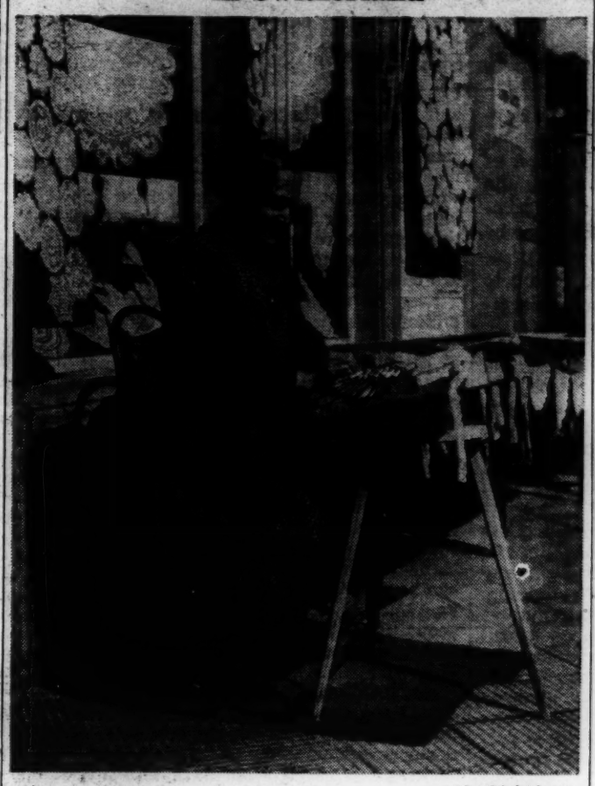
1. What recent European agreement does Russia now brand as "a torn-up scrap of paper"?
2. Following a three-day visit of the Italian Foreign Minister with officials in Berlin, what course of action are Italy and Germany expected to adopt?
3. To what figure did the late Senator Couzens expand his original investment of $2500 with Henry Ford.
4. What city is providing a practice lot for new auto drivers?
5. The development of what crop in America is affecting the stability of Manchoukuo?
6. Is it true that employment is decreasing in the United States?
7. Does the United States Department of Agriculture predict higher prices for dairy products this winter?
8. In what country have 50 supposedly extinct volcanoes begun to erupt?
9. Has the proposed 1939 World's Fair in New York been called off?
10. What are certain large corporations doing to avoid the federal surtax on undivided corporate profits, adopted at the last session of Congress?
11. How do the per capita debts in the United States and Great Britain compare?
12. What nations are declared to be ready to recognize the Spanish rebels if Madrid is captured?
13. Have the trans-Pacific Clipper ships yet carried paying passengers?
14. Which National League baseball player has been voted "most valuable" by the Baseball Writers' Association of America?
15. To what Spanish city has the President of Spain gone?
16. Who has been made the economic dictator of Germany?
17. The head of what large university asks a ban on liquor at football games?
18. Which American candidate will win the election according to the survey by Reuters, British news agency?
19. What was the biggest football surprise on Saturday, Oct. 17?
20. Which candidate is favored by the American Federation of Labor?

What Is Your Score?

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

—in Switzerland



Mrs. Ethel Adamson

Swiss Needlecraft Requires Sunshine

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Reconciling Minutes

Question: A motion was made and seconded, and through an oversight of the president was not put to vote. The secretary did not notice the omission, and recorded it in the minutes as being adopted. One member, however, did notice the oversight, and several days after the meeting brought it to the attention of the president. What should be the procedure of the president as to this motion at the next meeting?

Answer: It would depend somewhat upon the nature and importance of the motion. If an ordinary main motion, it could properly be held that the motion was adopted by general consent on the logical theory that the members present must have been generally in favor of it. A point of order, to be valid, must as a rule be raised at the time of the departure from proper procedure. Several days later would not be effective, unless the motion were in violation of the bylaws or state laws or for some other cause were null and void.

The president, desiring to be both courteous and orderly, may at the next meeting explain the omission and ask general consent that the record of the action stand as shown in the minutes, or the minutes may be corrected to show the action at the former meeting as taken by general consent instead of by formal vote. More than likely, either of these steps would suffice. In the unlikely event that there is controversy over the action itself and doubt about the result if properly voted on, the president may take the former vote on it, if there is no objection. If objection is made, the president could put to vote the question of taking another vote on the former motion.

What They Say

Percolator Politics

"We have lived in America under what might be called a percolator system of economics. We have gone on the assumption that if you guard, protect, and defend prosperity at the top, enough of it will dribble through to the bottom, at least all that the bottom deserves to have. We are now beginning to operate under another system which proposes to assume that if you secure prosperity at the bottom, a fair share of it will bubble through to the top. In my opinion, that is a far sounder economic theory, and more than that, in terms of our freedom, it is a far more American theory."—*Stanley High.*

American

"American speech is the most virile speech in the world. It is composed of the greatest amalgamation possible, and can be understood from Maine to California, and from Puget Sound to the Gulf. It has supplanted English, French, and Spanish in territories where these languages were strong, and it has built a nation with a common tongue."—*Frank H. Vizetelly.*

Daily Anecdote

With a Pen

ON ONE occasion Horace Greeley took heated exception to Susan B. Anthony's statement that woman's rights could be secured only by giving woman the ballot.

"See here," he said sharply, "if women vote they must fight. Are you ready to do that?"

"Yes, sir," replied Miss Anthony with vigor, "just as you did in the last war—at the end of a goose quill."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving and Growing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Monica, Calif.

A WOMAN who operates a home bakery learned that the relief committee of a church was helping needy persons; so she offered to bake some extra loaves of her best bread for the committee to deliver each week.

She does not know to whom her bread goes; but one woman who was in need knows who supplied the only bread she had for several weeks.

Now, during the so-called depression, when many enterprises have failed, this woman's bakery business has grown so that it has been expedient for her to take a second location. Truly, she has cast her bread upon the waters.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. The hands-off-Spain agreement. Russia contends that aid has freely been furnished to the rebels.
2. The two nations are expected "to follow parallel policies without entering into any far-reaching commitments."
3. To approximately $30,000,000.
4. Chicago is developing 30 acres of lake front ground, which will incorporate nearly every hazard known to motoring.
5. The soy bean crop in the United States is now nearly one third that of Manchoukuo; and Manchoukuo is in a great degree dependent on the soy bean trade.
6. No; an increase has just been recorded for the sixth successive month. The Secretary of Labor reports that 350,000 more workers found jobs during the last thirty-day period.
7. Yes; the recent drought and general improvement in purchasing power are indicated as factors.
8. In Sicily; but the volcanoes are quite small.
9. No; the contract for construction of the first building has just been signed by Grover Whalen.
10. They are paying stock dividends against earnings.
11. In the United States it is $266 and in Britain, $761.
12. Italy and Germany.
13. Yes; the Hawaiian Clipper took off from Alameda, Calif., on Oct. 21, with the first paying passengers.
14. Pitcher Carl Hubbell of the New York Giants.
15. To Barcelona, where it is thought he may transfer the Government headquarters.
16. Gen. Hermann Göring. His avowed object is to make Germany "absolutely independent, within four years, of foreign raw materials, which can be supplied by German chemical engineers and mine industries."
17. Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, says drinking menaces the future of the sport.
18. Its correspondents in 48 states predict 314 electoral votes for Roosevelt and 217 for Landon.
19. The 7-to-0 victory of little Duquesne over Pittsburgh.
20. Mr. Roosevelt's record, according to an A. F. of L. report is regarded as completely favorable.

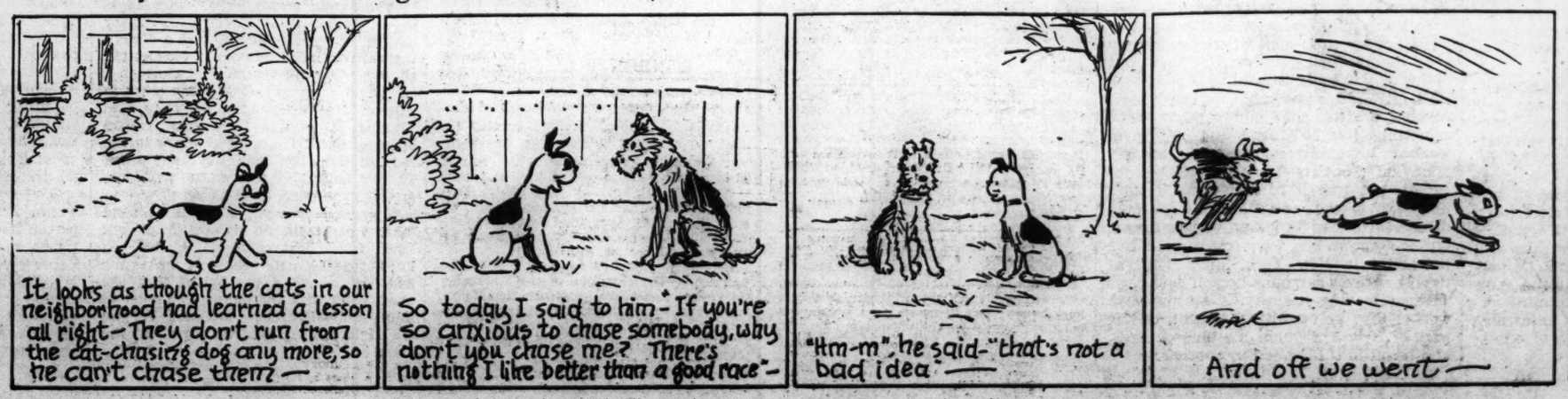
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke's English Is Too Good for a Pumpkin*

By LE PELLEY

MARMADUKE OUGHT TO BE ENCOURAGED BY TODAY'S ELECTION REPORT!
SAY, YOUNG FELLOW--- YOU HAD BETTER VOTE FOR MARMADUKE!
ARE YOU GOING TO VOTE FOR MARMADUKE OR ARE YOU NOT? ANSWER "YES" OR "NO"!
HMMM.....
OH, IT IS YOU, BENJAMIN!--- DID I FOOL YOU??
YOU'LL NEVER FOOL ANYBODY, MARMADUKE, UNTIL YOU HAVE YOUR PUMPKIN SAY "AIN'T" INSTEAD OF "ARE YOU NOT"!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Not a Bad Idea*

By CARMACK


It looks as though the cats in our neighborhood had learned a lesson all right—They don't run from the cat-chasing dog any more, so he can't chase them—
So today I said to him—If you're so anxious to chase somebody, why don't you chase me? There's nothing I like better than a good race"—
"Hm-m", he said—"that's not a bad idea"—
And off we went—

Quotation For Today

WELL-ARRANGED time is the surest mark of a well-arranged mind.

—ROUSSEAU

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Garden of Nuts

IN THE Song of Solomon we read how one "went down into the garden of nuts to see the fruits of the valley" (6:11). While the Hebrew word translated "nut" was used in a much wider sense, it was most commonly employed to designate the "walnut"—a fact which leads Dr. Moffatt to translate: "Down I went to the walnut-bower."

Referring to the district of Gennesaret, which lay to the northwest of the Sea of Galilee, the early Jewish historian Josephus tells of the abundant growth of its trees: "Particularly walnuts, which require the coldest air, flourish there in vast plenty" ("Jewish Wars," Book III; Chap. x; Sec. 8). There is evidence that these trees were quite common in other parts of Palestine also.

Walnut trees have been known to grow in the Holy Land to a size sufficient to provide shelter for more than a score of persons.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Upon His Shoulder"

GEORGE WASHINGTON wrote to Governor Trumbull of Connecticut that he could "almost trace the finger of divine Providence through those dark and mysterious days which first led the colonists to assemble in convention, thereby laying the foundation for peace and prosperity, when we had too much reason to fear that misery and confusion were coming too rapidly upon us."

Many men who participated in the framing of the Constitution held the same view. They knew what we often forget—today—that then as now selfish and separatist interests were active, that then as now ignorance and passion were claiming to control. They were convinced that the Constitution could not have been produced without divine guidance. Looking at the Constitution today, and recalling the remarkable way in which it has met the needs of a transformed nation, many Americans must agree with Washington.

To do that it is not necessary to indulge a "holier-than-thou" nationalism or assume that God speaks only to Americans. One need not even assume that infinite Mind favors any particular patent remedy for farm surpluses, regimentation, or unemployment. It is only necessary to recognize that when men strive, as Lincoln did, to follow the right as "God gives us to see the right," they will be guided and sustained. For they then put themselves, in the degree of their understanding of God's spiritual nature and immutable rightness, under divine law.

Men embittered and angry, men reckless with the pride of power, men fearful and confused are manifestly not in harmony with the infinite. They are not displaying the assurance that Grover Cleveland had when he said:

> I know there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people, and I know He will not turn from us now if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid.

Today Americans are assailed by the claim that government is merely a division of the spoils, that men will vote only for their own selfish advantage. They are confronted by the argument that citizens will vote only their resentments, taking the easy course of being merely "agin'" something. There is also the belief that modern life is so complicated men and women cannot hope to understand the issues as their forefathers did, and that they must have press, priest or politician tell them how to vote. None of these things are true, really.

Even on the face of it, we know that millions of men and women are earnestly striving to make an unselfish, right use of their franchise. We know that materialism does not control them. Citizens everywhere show evidence of repelling appeals to pocketbook or passion. They are trying to learn as much as they can, to choose wisely between extremes of "standpatism" and "experimentalism." They want to preserve the Constitution while adapting it to changing needs. They are taking the hard course of thinking through constructive programs which they can be "for." And we see everywhere about us facilities of public information, for acquainting the people with men and measures such as no former age ever enjoyed.

And looking deeper we can perceive that Americans are better equipped than ever before to live up to the opportunities of democracy. There may be no greater willingness in the far less "dark and mysterious days" of the present to seek divine aid, but there is much understanding that such seeking is not a matter of getting God to do our will but of humbly learning to do His. There is a higher concept of God, a wider appreciation of his spiritual nature, an increased certainty that "the government shall be upon his shoulder."

The Founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, opened to mankind an understanding of God as Principle and as the only Mind, therefore the sole ruler of spiritual man. And she declared:

> Mankind will be God-governed in proportion as God's government becomes apparent. (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany.)

Today God's government has been made apparent to some extent in the lives of thousands. With assurance they expect it to be made apparent in national and international affairs.

Gresham's Law—and Mussolini's

NEARLY six months have passed since Rome celebrated the victory of Il Duce's arms in Africa. But the triumph appears still incomplete. And that part of the conquest which guns could not finish, Premier Mussolini is now attempting to effect with laws. That, at any rate, is a deduction suggested by the meager news allowed egress from Addis Ababa.

Perhaps law is not the name for some of the measures taken, since justice is obviously not the primary aim. Currency restrictions now in force are reported so severe as to indicate that the administrators are willing to risk the ruin of Ethiopia's trade in order to eject foreign business which would compete with Italian interests.

Evidently, the administrators hope to channel trade to Italy. The first step is to make the lira the leading currency in the new African "colony." The law depended on to bring this to pass was not invented by a dictator; it was discovered by Sir Thomas Gresham. Gresham's law, it is called, and in a simple way may be stated thus: When two currencies of unequal intrinsic value circulate on a basis which assumes them to be equalized, the less valuable currency will drive the other out of circulation.

Before the Italian conquest, the popular currency of the Ethiopians was the Maria Theresa dollar which had found its way through trade channels from distant Vienna. It is one of those famous "trade" dollars which bear no promise of redemption and therefore are valued for the precious metal they contain. Side by side with this dollar which they found already in circulation, the Italian administrators placed the lira—at a ratio of five lire to one dollar. Exchange of the currencies at any rate but this is punishable. But actually the Maria Theresa dollar is worth about ten and a half lire. Already the operation of Gresham's law is reported driving the dollars out of circulation.

It is not difficult to understand what is happening. Natives coming to market with their products are paid for them in lire, at a rate which supposes the lira to be worth twice as much to them as it really is. They have purchased their capital assets—their farms or workshops or tools—with dollars worth ten and a half lire each, but they are able to earn only in five-lira dollars. It must be plain to them that their dollars will do more good melted down into metal than exchanged at half price for Italian currency.

Sir Norman Angell, in his study of modern conquest, "The Great Illusion," sets forth the proposition that private property does not change hands through conquest in these days of advanced civilization and increased humanity, and that therefore even victory pays small if any dividends to the conquerors of a territory. The methods being employed to complete the conquest of Ethiopia may cause Sir Norman to re-examine his thesis. Or perhaps the answer will be about the same when the increased costs of administering a people made hostile by unfairness are deducted from the profits of short-sighted ruthlessness.

Spending

ALTHOUGH it is distributed in the month before election, the book, "Spending to Save," by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, is not to be classed, it is said, as campaign literature. It is a saga of the WPA, the Government's accounting of stewardship in providing work for the unemployed through public works.

In tone and treatment it is something of an idyl of the idle. It tells how millions, or billions, were spent, and its title, "Spending to Save," reveals the philosophy underlying this greatest effort of all time to provide work for the workless.

A nation applauds the aims of the WPA, and much of its accomplishments. Yet if one knew nothing of the history of WPA but what is contained in this report, he would be blissfully ignorant of the many charges of waste and politics made against its administration. As eloquent as anything the report contains is what it does not contain—any realistic facing of the chief defect of the setup, the effects of such vast spending in keeping the spenders in political power. On this it is silent.

"Spending to Save" is a sound theory. But it need not necessarily be permanent because it was once needed. When will such expenditures begin to taper off in proportion to returning recovery? This is of legitimate interest to taxpayers.

Moreover, must government expenditures indefinitely be made from credit? Has "pay as you go" gone forever? Is it as old-fashioned for government—as for individuals in an age of installment buying—to turn its thought from "Spending to Save" to "Saving to Spend"?

The Queens Pastures

MANY newspaper readers throughout the United States perhaps are astonished to read that in New York city are 2700 cows.

They had read about measurement of noises in New York, with hope of reducing their collective noise, but they had seen no mention of the lowing of cows. Some may have thought of Mrs. Skewton, who said to Mr. Dombey, "Cows are my passion. What I have ever sighed for, has been to retreat to a Swiss farm, and live entirely surrounded by cows—and china."

So there might be New Yorkers with a penchant for cows—but where would they keep them? Such question lifts itself out of a widely diffused mental picture of New York city, and is unaware that the federal census credits the municipality with something like 300 farms and 6000 farm workers. Imaginative speech calls the city "Babylon"; but its five boroughs are not equally babylonian. In Manhattan resides no cow. In Queens and Richmond are most of the farms; in Brooklyn or the Bronx, ten or a dozen. Mrs. Skewton, did she live nowadays in New York, could (figuratively) entirely surround herself with cows without leaving the city. A sturdy farm worker may be up with the dawn in one part of New York, don his blue overalls, and be off to till the soil in another.

Victoria to Edward

Book News of the Day

NEXT year, which will see the coronation of King Edward the Eighth, will also see, and no doubt in some measure commemorate, the centenary of the accession of Queen Victoria. It is in anticipation of that event that Mr. Quedalla has surveyed in THE HUNDRED YEARS (London: Hodder & Stoughton. 12s. 6d.; New York: Doubleday Doran), a hundred years of history—not in continuous narrative, but by the selection of, and vivid concentration on, certain salient moments or "specimen days"; and not confining himself to the English scene but ranging east and west from Leningrad (or rather St. Petersburg, then Petrograd) to Chicago, northward to Björkjö and southward to Tangier.

But though his moments are sharply distinguished, given a beginning and an ending and filled with their immediate drama, they are not altogether isolated. They are crystals whose facets reflect the light backwards and forwards and sideways: so that the book containing them has entity if not a level continuity and its author is justified in his claim that it is "not an arbitrary peepshow of picturesque events, but an unwinding panorama."

And highly polished and lucent crystals they are, since it is Mr. Guedalla who has fashioned them. When Mr. Guedalla first appeared before the world it was in a coruscation of fireworks, and the world, or the more critical part of it, was inclined to wonder whether, behind the color and glitter, there was more than fireworks' substance. But afterwards, tempering without dimming his brilliance, he allowed us to see that its basis was solid and that he was a historian to be taken seriously.

"The Hundred Years" is not to be ranked with the big biographies of Wellington and Palmerston. It is not, one imagines, intended to be, for a list of authorities makes it evident that Mr. Guedalla has not on this occasion been concerned to go beyond the more obvious and easily accessible sources of information. But it does display his very real sense of the meaning of history—that is, of the modern history of the more civilized nations—and of the inter-relation and logic of events. Nor is it concerned only with the fortunes of the technically great. Winter Palace Square looms as large as Versailles; and the coming of the railway to Chicago is seen to be as significant as the coming of Mussolini to Rome. Mr. Guedalla likes pomp and pageantry; but he is in the best sense a humanist.

Primarily, however, this is a book to be read for entertainment rather than for instruction or edification. And, apart from some rather mechanical flamboyance in the scene-setting, it will satisfy those who demand that their entertainment shall be of good quality. Almost inevitably, it opens with a picture of that June dawn when an Archbishop and a Lord Chamberlain drove to Kensington to announce the beginning of a new era to the girl who was to give it her name. That is a scene which has lately tempted and exercised some distinguished pens. Mr. Guedalla, perhaps a sounder historian than either, need, as a stylist, fear comparison with neither Lytton Strachey nor Miss Sitwell.

F. B.

Preparing for Peace?

Specially Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Campaign Portrait of a Plain Man

THE more furious the election campaign grows, the more irresponsible men's utterances grow in the exigencies of contest, the more clearly the Plain Man comes before me in memory. I wish there were more of him, but I daresay there are many more of him, among the 120,000,000 people of this nation, than the self-appointed appraisers of the nation's make-up suppose.

He never went to college; I doubt if he even went beyond primary school. Yet he has a rich knowledge and philosophy, the kind of knowledge that isn't found in books. If you were driving in an automobile through the tiny town in which he has spent all his adult life, and chanced to see him, coming out of the barn in the noonday sun with a plow to load on the wagon and take to a distant field, you might not even notice him. He is a farmer, and he looks like a farmer, which is to say there is nothing about him to catch the preoccupied eye.

But I have been privileged to become slightly acquainted with him. I daresay there is no one who really knows him. He is New England, at its taciturn best. He is a Quaker, too, in that he is sparing of conversation. He is tall, and spare in build, as well as in speech. The eyes in the Gothic-shaped face are clear blue and proud in expression. There is a thin drift of white hair above the high forehead. And there is in his bearing that indefinable authority some men of the back country have; a knowledge of life, and of the ways of trees and crops, and creatures; knowledge, and a deep and abiding faith that there is a Plan for it all.

* * *

I remember a sundown when the Plain Man came home with the wagon and paused as he was about to take the plow out of the battered wagon box and put it away in the barn. It wasn't going to rain that night; the color of the light, the look of the lake at the foot of the meadow, the motionless leaves of trees whose silvered backs would be showing restlessly if it were, all indicated that; but he never left the plow in the field overnight.

I asked him casually if he was apprehensive about the election, knowing his politics.

He stood there in the gathering afterglow, and passed a rough hand over the glistening brown back of the large, somnolent farm horse, straightened the collar pad slightly, and said, slowly, "Well, no; 'twouldn't be true if I was to say I'm worried. 'Course I wonder about some o' the things these people say over the radio. Don't seem's if they'd ought to be quite as quarrelsome as they be. Quarrelin' never got people nowhere. That's a funny thing about politics; th' mud slingin'. I been in politics myself. 'Twas back in 1925 to 1928. Never could understand 'bout some of it. 'Course I didn't rightly make no campaign, as you might say. You see, we don't have to here. We send someone to the Legislature from here every six years. It gets kinda 'greed upon among us who's to go. 'Course, they was a few that had to be—as you might say—persuaded. Still, we didn't have no trouble, an' we didn't call no names."

* * *

The horse stamped suddenly and sneezed, shaking its heavily maned head vigorously from side to side.

The farmer smiled slightly. "You might almost say Daisy 'grees with what I'm sayin'! And then again—" his eyes lit with one of his infrequent seizures of joking, "you might say she just wants to be onhitched an' git her supper. . . ."

He lifted down the plow, scraped it through the gravel leading up to the barn door, and disappeared.

"You know?" he said, reflectively, coming back, pulling the reins through the rings and knotting them before letting the traces loose and unhitching the belly band. "You know, I don't think people stop to think why they don't need to go to frettin' 'bout so many things. All this talk about the country livin' or perishin'. An' ruin an' salvation. We ain't goin' to be ruined an' perish. What we need is to be quiet an'—an' faithful. Every mornin', when I come out here an' go in the barn to milk the cows, I look at the sky over the lake there, an' what do I see? The same sky. The same stars in winter. The same sunrise in spring and summer. The same little young moon once a month. The same shadows in the face of the lake from the same trees. There's things in this world that just *are*, an' you don't have to worry.

"I guess maybe you think I'm an old man to be keepin' on my own farm work when I got boys could do it. But you know why I do it? 'Cause it makes me keep in my mind the things that are good. Work with the hands, and quiet of mind, and faith. Those are good. They're why I like the plow. The plow and the stars. . . ."

J. M.

Mirror of World Opinion

Two Views of Estate Taxes

THE price which society must pay for Mr. Roosevelt's "soak the rich" tax policy is promptly and strikingly illustrated in the contents of the will of Mr. Jesse Isidor Straus. . . . Shortly after the passage of the Federal tax law of 1934, which boosted taxes on large estates from a maximum of 45 per cent to one of 60 per cent, he added a codicil to his will revoking an imposing list of bequests to educational and charitable institutions. He was afraid, he explained at the time, of the increased burden on his heirs. . . .

It can hardly be doubted that wealthy testators as a class will be strongly inclined to follow Mr. Straus's example. Consider, then, the effect on the multitude of endowments at the foundation of our educational and charitable enterprise in this country.—*New York Herald Tribune of Oct. 9, 1936.*

THE fact that the estate left by Sir John Ellerman may be twice as great as was supposed attracts attention to the extremely important place occupied in British finance by estate duties. It is now estimated that Sir John's heirs will have to turn over to the Government one half of £40,000,000, or, roughly, $100,000,000. These duties range in severity from 1 to 50 per cent, the latter figure applying to all inheritances totaling more than £2,000,000. More than once they have unexpectedly enabled a troubled Chancellor of the Exchequer to face a critical House with a smile. Instead of the dismal announcement of a further rise in stamp duties and the income tax, for which party opponents were waiting, there has been a promise of lower rates for the next fiscal year.—*New York Herald Tribune of Oct. 14, 1936.*

Figuring the Winner

FOR whatever it may be worth we'd like to report our own private slant on the Literary Digest straw vote. In all seriousness, it figures President Roosevelt to be the winner.

After you've examined the totals for each candidate, giving Governor Landon a 55.4 per cent lead in the seventh weekly tabulation, just glance at the way these same people voted in 1932. It adds up to 833,357 for Mr. Hoover and 775,572 for Mr. Roosevelt, by the voters' own statements. . . .

But the implication is clear. The same cross section of the population reached by this year's Digest poll would have elected Mr. Hoover in 1932.

The figures indicate that out of the total group which produced 833,357 votes at the polls for Mr. Hoover four years ago there will be 1,004,086 Landon votes this year—a gain of 20.4 per cent. And whereas this group included 775,572 votes for Mr. Roosevelt last time, there will be only 728,088 for him in the next election—a loss of 6.1 per cent.

These differentials, of course, are obtained from pro-Republican data. But don't quibble. . . . Just apply them to the 1932 popular votes—in round numbers, 22,000,000 Democratic, 15,000,000 Republican. The Democratic loss of 6.1 per cent brings that total down to 20,658,000. The Republican gain of 20.4 per cent would put them up to 18,060,000.—*New York World-Telegram.*

The Constitution

THE Constitution of the United States is the greatest charter of religious liberty ever written. It will never become obsolete so long as men love democracy more than despotism; liberty more than bondage; God more than the paganism of unbelief.—*Preston D. Richards, in Los Angeles Times.*

Orderly Dissent

AN AROUSED citizenry can act in various ways. The Black Legionnaires of Michigan have shown us one; the citizens of Highland Park, Michigan, have recently demonstarted a better. Last spring 75 per cent of the teachers of Highland Park, a suburb of Detroit, voted their lack of confidence in Superintendent of Schools Allen, and on the promise that there would be no political reprisals, campaigned actively against his re-election. With a majority of just seventy-two votes out of 4000 he was, however, returned to office. Whereupon he immediately discharged forty-two teachers because of his "lack of confidence in your ability to cooperate in a satisfactory manner." It took no time for Highland Park to translate resentment into action.

A mass meeting was called, a Citizens' Emergency Committee formed, resolutions adopted, petitions signed, and a subcommittee sent to mediate between the Board of Education and the teachers. Step by step the pressure of united public action forced the board and the superintendent to retreat. They didn't want to accept the arbitration of the mediating body, but they had to. They didn't want to give the teachers a hearing, but they had to. They didn't want to make any reinstatements, but first they made ten and later all but six.

Here is a group of average middle-class Americans (the chairman of the Emergency Committee is a broker, a stanch Republican, and a member of the American Legion) setting an example of the power that lies in orderly collective action—*The Nation* (New York).

The Wide Horizon

How the Campaign Stands

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM THE HUSTINGS

By Erwin D. Canham

THE final week of the presidential campaign opens, of course, with both candidates confident of victory. The straw votes, and the political writers who make careful surveys on the spot up and down the country, are divided in their indications of the outcome, although the division is by no means fifty-fifty; a majority of them believe on the ponderable evidence that President Roosevelt has a substantial lead. The Literary Digest poll is the only major source indicating a solid Landon victory, and its figures—"corrected" by reducing the percentage of those who send in their ballots to the same balance as actually voted in 1932—indicate a very close division.

Both candidates are campaigning with great vigor; the surest indication that both believe the final outcome can be influenced by their last-minute activities. On Governor Landon's side, it is recognized that every ounce of strength must be exerted until November 3. On President Roosevelt's side, the intention would seem to be to attempt to roll up the largest possible electoral and popular vote, so as to give the results the complexion of a sweeping popular mandate.

The result, as generally happens in presidential elections, turns on the outcome in six great states with a total of 171 electoral votes: New York, 47; Pennsylvania, 36; Ohio, 26; Indiana, 14; Illinois, 29, and Michigan, 19. In all these states Governor Landon is currently campaigning, or has recently campaigned. President Roosevelt is also concentrating on the same areas.

* * *

The uphill battle that Governor Landon continues to face is revealed when you tabulate the states conceded to President Roosevelt. There is little dispute over: Alabama, 11 electoral votes; Arizona, 3; Arkansas, 9; Florida, 7; Georgia, 12; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 10; Maryland, 8; Mississippi, 9; North Carolina, 13; Oklahoma, 11; South Carolina, 8; Tennessee, 11; Texas, 23; Virginia, 11; and Wisconsin, 12. These states total 166 electoral votes. Nearly as certainly, one has to add California's 22—despite Goovernor Landon's trip, which really was directed to the whole country—and Missouri's 15, which raise the Roosevelt total to 203.

The President therefore has the balance of the country in which to find 63 electoral votes. The task may be easy—or it might be exceedingly hard. If the trend which Chairman John Hamilton keeps talking about exists, and if Governor Landon should sweep New England, the East, and the Central West, then President Roosevelt would need nearly the solid west and northwest to fill out his totals, and the loss of a few western states might defeat him.

These western states are Idaho, 4 electoral votes; Iowa, 11; Minnesota, 11; Montana, 4; Nebraska, 7; Nevada, 3; North Dakota, 4; Oregon, 5; South Dakota, 4; Utah, 4; and Washington, 8; a total of 65. There is also West Virginia, 8, which leans toward Mr. Roosevelt, and New Mexico, 3, which had been accounted Democratic but Republican leaders there are especially confident. Wyoming, 3, and Colorado, 6, seem to trend toward Governor Landon.

Governor Landon's supporters are most confident in the following group; Maine, 5 electoral votes; Connecticut, 8; Delaware, 3; Kansas, 9; New Hampshire, 4; Rhode Island, 4; and Vermont, 3, a total of 36. They think victory also probable in these states: Colorado, 6; Massachusetts, 17; New Jersey, 16; and Wyoming, 3, a total of 42 which makes the Landon probable total 78.

To cut down the Roosevelt lead, Governor Landon then has to sweep through the big-six states: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, with their total of 171 votes. Taken with the 78 votes listed above, the total would be 249, leaving Governor Landon 17 votes to pick up in the West and Northwest, where state totals are small. But he could do it with Minnesota, 11, and one or two other states like South Dakota and Utah, where Republicans have been strong in the past.

On the basis of these simple mathematical figures, the election could be won by one candidate or the other. There is little on the Landon side of the fence to match the exuberant confidence shown by President Roosevelt's supporters.

* * *

Since this reporter is traveling with Governor Landon, an intimate word from this gallant candidate's camp may be permitted. He is fighting vigorously to the end, with a schedule of activities only equaled by the President's! His speaking ability, his sense of audiences, have developed from nothing in July until he possesses real power and effectiveness. Even in a somewhat academic text on foreign affairs, delivered at Indianapolis, Governor Landon stirred his immediate audience, and the reports are that over the radio the speech had a masterful effect. This quite apart from the subject matter of the speech.

Governor Landon remains the same warm, friendly, unaffected, charming person that he was at the beginning. Few public men are heroes to their newspaper reporters for very long, but Governor Landon retains the respect and affection of those who cover his activities, and most of them only wish the caliber of the entire campaign was equal to the character of the candidate.